

SEPTEMBER 15, 1955
VOL. XXXI No. 3

CANADIAN

WELFARE



A VOLUNTEER WORKER IN A RED FEATHER AGENCY

(NFB Photo)

CANADIAN WELFARE

*a magazine on social welfare published
seven times a year by*

THE CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL
245 COOPER ST., OTTAWA, CANADA

PUBLICATION DATES

February 1, March 15, May 1, June 15,
September 15, November 1,
December 15

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.

Subscription price, \$2.50 per annum
Single copies 40 cents

Signed articles which appear in CANADIAN
WELFARE should be regarded as expressing
the opinion of the writer, and not neces-
sarily the point of view of the Board of
Governors of the Canadian Welfare Council.

R. E. G. DAVIS, *Executive Director*

Membership in the Canadian Welfare Council
Fee scales for individuals and organizations
supplied on request.

Membership fees include subscription to
CANADIAN WELFARE

This magazine is indexed in
CANADIAN INDEX and

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OCTOBER CONFERENCE

The Federal-Provincial Conference opening on October 3 in Ottawa promises to be an important milestone in the development of the Canadian federal system. The item on the agenda that is of most immediate concern to the Canadian Welfare Council is, of course, "Health and Welfare".

At the agenda-planning conference in April, the Prime Minister proposed federal participation in the cost of financial assistance to the unemployed. In June representatives of the provinces and the federal government met to discuss a modified proposal in the light of facts and figures assembled since April (see "Across Canada", page 159).

This is the first time a scheme for regular federal participation in unemployment assistance has reached a stage of being put into practice—a good step forward and one that is generally in line with recommendations made many times by the Canadian Welfare Council.

The health part of the Health and Welfare item on the agenda of the main Conference will have important implications for us. There will be discussion of the question of medical care, which will at least serve to make clear what the problems are, as seen by the provinces and the federal government. As we have pointed out so often before, extraordinary medical and hospital bills can be completely disastrous for most people.

VOLUNTEERS

A few days after this appears, the fall Community Chest campaigns will start. The Red Feather (a symbol of courage, compassion and generosity) will become a familiar sight in towns and cities across Canada. Except in time of war perhaps, there are few symbols that awaken such a general response in our communities.

A careful estimate shows that about 160,000 volunteer workers take part in the annual community chest campaigns. This figure represents 2½ per cent of the total population in the "Chest cities" and of course a much higher proportion of their adult population. Add to this the number of other volunteer workers in health and welfare activities of all kinds and you have an impressive number of Canadians giving time and attention to our social services without thought of pay for it.

This is of tremendous significance in our national life. "Our worst defects as citizens", says Constance Braithwaite in her book *The Voluntary Citizen*, "are defects of imagination: we find it difficult to extend the social feelings, which are natural to us with regard to those

with whom we are brought into personal contact, to individuals we have never seen; and we also find it difficult to project ourselves in thought into situations of a kind which we have never experienced."

Active participation in a voluntary philanthropic organization, she says, "give the same kind of training in citizenship as many other varieties of voluntary organization, and it must be remembered how much British political democracy owes to the smaller democracies of chapels, Trade Unions, Friendly Societies, Co-operative Stores, clubs, sports, associations."

Our Canadian democracy will be strong in proportion as citizens break down their "defects of imagination", while extending their usefulness as citizens, by voluntary work in undertakings that contribute to the general welfare and extend beyond their own personal concerns.

PROBATION, PAROLE AND PRISON POPULATION

The Minister of Justice has announced that three new penitentiaries will be built—two for men and one for women. This last has been made necessary by overcrowding in the present institutions.

Most workers in the penal field will agree that new construction is necessary, if only to provide for better segregation. The question is how much emphasis will be placed on security in the new buildings. Canada already has too many maximum security institutions.

Even more important is what can be done to reduce the numbers in our prisons. On the basis of population, Canada sends six times as many people to prison each year as England does. Why?

Happily the Fauteux Committee is hard at work examining Canada's ticket-of-leave system. It is to be hoped and expected that the Commission will recommend the substitution of real parole in place of ticket-of-leave, and that wider use be made of it. (When a prisoner is paroled he is released, under competent supervision, to complete the last part of his sentence in the community.) This is one way of reducing our prison population.

Parole is not leniency, but a form of treatment aimed at helping the offender over the difficult period immediately following his release. Experience has shown that the offender released without supervision has a slim chance indeed of settling into a law-abiding life. If he is released under supervision—and that means parole—his chances of success are much greater. It follows logically, practically, and economically, that all prisoners possible should be given a period on parole before they are finally discharged.

Probation is the other remedy at hand for reducing the numbers in our prisons. (Probation is a sentence of the court whereby the convicted person is left at liberty under certain conditions). This, however, is a provincial responsibility. British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Nova

Scotia have probation services for adult offenders. The other provinces have not. The result is that many thousands, particularly first offenders who could be better served by probation, go to prison each year. Their imprisonment in most cases accomplishes nothing, beyond removing them from the community, but to introduce them to more serious forms of crime.

There has been too much piecemeal planning in Canada's penal services. We have failed to realize that a whole chain of events from the time of the offender's arrest, through his stay in jail, his court appearances, probation or prison experience, parole, and whatever after-care he may receive, is a continuing process and must be looked at in its entirety. If one link in the chain is weak, it can undo the work done by all the others. To date we have placed too much emphasis on prisons. The time has come to look at the other steps in the process of rehabilitation.

FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

We expect (and invite) letters about Professor Hendry's article "Age of Anxiety" which is adapted from the opening lecture of a series in "Sources of Values in the Helping Professions" given last winter at the Toronto School of Social Work.

Many questions are posed and we would like your ideas about the answers. What guiding principles can we use to give us confidence and courage in following our course through life? How indeed do we choose our course? Are people really as anxious as our philosophers believe?

One of our colleagues said the manuscript made her so anxious and depressed she had to stop listening to herself read it. This raises another question: how can we analyze and discuss problems of society, welfare and health—from war to cancer—without causing apprehension? • • •

A year ago we published Anne Fitzpatrick's article called "Volunteers, a Source of Strength". Now we publish on page 128 her account of the Volunteer Bureau of Vancouver. If you can find your copy of *CANADIAN WELFARE* for September 1954 it would be best to read the two

articles together: they complement each other. The author is Mrs. R. E. Fitzpatrick and she is a past chairman of the Volunteer Bureau she describes and a very hard worker (volunteer) in other organizations.

• • •

When Douglas Finlay presented his report to the Annual Meeting of the Protestant Children's Village, Ottawa, at the end of his first year as director, the audience was so moved that we phoned as soon as we heard of it to ask whether we could reprint it. The article on page 153 is a revised and abbreviated version—the original article was too long for our space, unfortunately—with the identity of the children disguised. Seldom, if ever, have we read anything that gives such an immediate sense of what "disturbed" children are like, and why. When we are tempted to judge turbulent youngsters harshly, or recommend arbitrary treatment for them, we might ask ourselves just why we are so careful to give our own children the best homes and training we can provide. What would they be like without them? • • •

M.M.K.

THE VOLUNTEER BUREAU OF GREATER VANCOUVER

By ANNE L. FITZPATRICK

IN THE fifteen years of its existence the Volunteer Bureau of Greater Vancouver has passed through three distinct phases, each of which has represented an expansion and then a consolidation of service.

Established by the Junior League of Vancouver in 1940, and administered by a voluntary Board of Directors made up of interested citizens, it began as an information centre where people who wished to make a personal contribution of service to the national war effort could be directed to the job which needed to be done.

During those early years the jobs were largely of a patriotic nature: selling War Savings Stamps; acting as hostesses in canteens and service centres; helping to billet refugees; and dozens of other jobs which occur only in times of emergency.

These services were recognized by the federal government, and the information centre entered its second phase as the Women's Voluntary Services.

With the cessation of hostilities, many of the volunteers considered that their job was done. The Board of Directors realized, however, that it would be wasting a great source of strength in the community if it allowed these men and women to drift away.

A survey of established peace-time agencies was therefore undertaken, and it clearly showed that most if not all of them would welcome volunteer help, since they were understaffed, working on strictly limited budgets, and immensely overloaded with work as the post-war adjustments to civilian ways threatened the stability of

family and community standards.

The Women's Voluntary Services was thus able to persuade its volunteers to remain active, and the transition from war-time to peace-time activities was made with a barely perceptible slump.

In 1947, the Junior League, having demonstrated that the agency which it had sponsored met a continuing need in the community, withdrew its support. The Women's Voluntary Services, changing its name to the Volunteer Bureau of Greater Vancouver and registering under the Societies' Act, became a financially participating agency in the Community Chest and Council which is now its sole support.

Constitution

According to its constitution, the purpose of the Volunteer Bureau is threefold: to encourage citizen participation in health, welfare, cultural and civic programs, and to assist established agencies; to provide a central unit for the recruitment, registration, training and placement of volunteers; and to stimulate the use of volunteers in community activities and assist and counsel groups, clubs and organizations on such projects.

Although listed as three separate functions in the formal terms of its constitution, these three objectives are interdependent in practice, for if the words recruitment, registration, training and placement are interpreted comprehensively, the first and third clauses of the constitutional purpose will be automatically discharged.

Recruiting

The recruiting of volunteers is accomplished in many ways. It is cus-

tomary to have the last week in January declared Volunteer Week. During this week a concentrated effort is made through the press, radio bulletins, (and this year through television) to acquaint the public with the work done by the Bureau and the need for new registrants.

During the past few years the Bureau has tried as tactfully as possible to suggest that the volunteer with a definite skill or training is more valuable than the one whose chief asset is good intentions.

This approach superseded the earlier one, used when the Bureau was relatively unknown, when all and sundry were invited to register, since it was found that under those circumstances many registered whose skills were negligible and whose enthusiasm was transitory.

Throughout the year there is a small but constant influx of new registrants. Some of them come as referrals from individual agencies where they have offered their services. Some have heard their friends speak of their own satisfactory placement by the Bureau, but the great majority of them come through having read in the press or heard over the radio that volunteers are needed in many fields.

Registration

The Bureau maintains a card index file of all volunteers who have registered. A punch card (similar to IBM) is used which contains all pertinent information. These cards have been found most useful since an almost instantaneous sorting is possible when a volunteer with a particular skill is needed, or one living in a particular area, or one whose car is available on a particular morning.

In addition to the index of individual volunteers, the Bureau strives

to maintain an index of the executive officers of all agencies, clubs and groups interested in community service, and of the project or type of project in which they are active.

In this way a friendly spirit of cooperation is maintained, not only with major organizations but with numerous small groups. The advantage is mutual, since the Bureau can call upon such groups when a suitable project arises, and the group can turn to the Bureau for guidance when looking for new outlets for voluntary effort.

Training

The Volunteer Bureau has worked on the principle that the training and installation of the volunteer must be undertaken jointly by the Bureau and the agency in which the placement is to be made.

The Bureau undertakes to provide extensive training, a general orientation to consolidate the volunteer's interest and enable her to take advantage of the guidance offered. The intensive or on-the-job instruction and immediate supervision is left to the agency to which the volunteer is assigned.

To encourage citizen participation and stimulate the use of volunteers, institutes and workshops have been arranged for volunteers and for board members and the professional personnel of agencies.

Arrangements were made for interested volunteers to attend the lectures given in the Provisional Course of the Junior League of Vancouver.

In the Fall of 1954 a series of five lectures under the general heading "Volunteer Training" was sponsored jointly by the Bureau and the Adult Education Department of the Vancouver Night Schools. These lectures

were available to the general public at a nominal fee, and there were fifty-two registrants.

This system of training which has developed gradually over the years has been mutually rewarding. The volunteer is enabled to approach her task with assurance, and the agency, having been made aware of the competence and reliability of the properly oriented volunteer, accepts her at her true value as a supplementary, though unpaid, staff member.

There is no compulsion exerted upon the volunteer to take any training. The Volunteer Bureau cannot make such demands since its only authority lies in suggestion and persuasion. It has been found however that the average intelligent volunteer is anxious to avail herself of as much training as her time will permit.

The amount of training suggested to the volunteer varies with the individual. A Chinese interpreter working two afternoons a week at one of the Metropolitan Health clinics is rendering a specific and highly skilled service, and in all probability will never be called upon for any other. It would seem superfluous to suggest that she devote hours of her time to acquiring a background of general training which her task will never require.

Placement

Placement is made after an interview with the Executive Director, during which a careful estimate is made of the volunteer's ability and attitude towards people. Years of experience have produced a highly skilled technique of interviewing, which results in a satisfactory process of assigning the volunteer with certain qualities to the job demanding these qualities. In this way the Bureau offers to the agency a selective service

which minimizes the danger of trying to fit a square peg into a round hole.

The Volunteer Bureau also serves community groups in an advisory capacity. Being the pioneer in the field of volunteer placement, it is frequently consulted by clubs and groups whose projects are carried out exclusively by their own membership.

The General Hospital, the Children's Hospital, the Provincial Infirmary, the Mental Health Association, Shaughnessy Military Hospital and many others have their own auxiliaries, the members of which are responsible for all voluntary work in their particular organization.

The General Hospital and the Children's Hospital now have their own salaried supervisor of volunteers. Others have volunteer supervisors. With few exceptions these organizations have consulted with the Bureau on matters of method and practice.

What is a Volunteer?

A volunteer is an individual who has become aware of a need in the community and is disturbed to such a degree that she wishes to do something constructive to meet that need. The individual who has to be sought out by the Bureau is no less a volunteer than the one who comes of her own volition to register for service. Both are volunteers in that they undertake to perform a service without monetary reward.

Volunteers come from all walks of life, from almost all age-groups, and from all educational and cultural levels. Some are highly skilled—some have little skill. Some are stimulating to meet—some seem dull. Some have a quick grasp of what is needed—some need detailed guidance every step of the way. But all have felt the stirring of their social conscience and are prepared to devote some of their time,

thought and energy to a purpose beyond their immediate orbit.

Kinds of Service

The simplest type of work done by volunteers is of a strictly routine nature. It is done by those who have time but little skill or training.

Here are found the elderly folk, perhaps living lonely lives in poor accommodation. For them it is a pleasure to assemble with a group of similar people to stuff and address hundreds of envelopes, to staple hundreds of bulletins, or to assemble the canvassers' kits for the Community Chest campaign.

Pleasant hours are spent in this way, friendships are made, a sense of accomplishment is achieved, and the next assignment is eagerly anticipated. These people perform a humdrum task, but they relieve the professional staff of much that is routine and time-consuming.

A step further up the ladder are the routine jobs which require a special skill, although it may be a simple skill. Here are the typists, the clerical workers, the drivers, and the attendants at clinics. The volunteer who undresses and weighs the children awaiting examination at the Children's Aid Society clinic is performing an essential service. The volunteer who drives an elderly arthritic to the dentist and spends an hour waiting to drive her home again is performing an essential service.

These jobs must be done, but they need not be done by a trained social worker or a trained public health worker. By having such tasks performed by volunteers the agency can spend its salary budget to the best possible advantage, since its highly trained personnel can spend its full time on the more technical aspects of its work.

September 15, 1955

Player's "MILD"



THE
MILDEST
BEST-TASTING CIGARETTE

Then there are innumerable highly skilled jobs performed by volunteers. A retired professor of French happily escorted a French-speaking young woman through the intricacies of the American Immigration Office. A trained librarian catalogued the books, pamphlets and periodicals of the Greater Vancouver Health League. A graduate physicist spends one day a week in the Laboratory of the Cancer Institute. A group of men on shore leave at the Sailors' Home made a supply of rope quoits for a recreational group at the YWCA. Volunteer handicraft teachers in the Neighbourhood Houses bring their widely diversified skills to their jobs.

Length of Assignments

Many of the assignments made by the Bureau endure for weeks or months. In general the semi-skilled jobs last longest: a driver in a congenial placement, for example, will drive on a stipulated day for as long as the need exists. Similarly a clinic assistant will arrange her time-schedule so that she may perform her task indefinitely.

Tasks which have been referred to as unskilled tend to be spasmodic. This is also true of many of the highly skilled services, where a special task is suddenly presented by an unusual set of circumstances, and as suddenly discharged.

The short-term project is frequently more stimulating to the volunteer than that which goes on and on, although (human nature being what it is) there are volunteers whose disposition leads them to prefer the latter.

One of the most stimulating short-term undertakings in recent years occurred during the British Empire and Commonwealth Games, when the Bureau staffed the recreational lounge at Empire Village. The Bureau's own volunteers were used for the four Sundays and Mondays, and other groups and clubs were referred to the Games committee to cover the other days.

The duties consisted of arranging the furniture, keeping the flowers fresh, opening and displaying the foreign newspapers which arrived from every country represented at the Games, posting all radio and television programs on the bulletin board, keeping in order the books on Canada loaned by the Public Library, and preparing gallons of hot and cold drinks. Two volunteers were on duty in the kitchen at all times, and the others were free to act as hostesses and to perform friendly personal service within their power.

Another interesting example of widespread citizen participation in short-term projects occurs annually. Through the cooperation of the inter-fraternity council at the University of British Columbia, the Bureau has established the practice of calling upon the new pledges to make

one concerted community effort at the beginning of each year's activities. Last year, on the chosen Saturday, two hundred of these young people were divided into small groups which performed the following tasks:

They raked and tidied the grounds of the Fresh Air Camp and cleaned all the windows. They built and painted book-shelves at the Sailors' Home and sorted the books for the library. They cleaned and painted various parts of the Preventorium and washed the windows. They scrubbed and sanded the ping-pong table at Alexandra Neighbourhood House. They built a safety bar over the fire-escape at the Vancouver Girls' Club. They cleaned and waxed the toys and small furniture at Strathcona Day Nursery, and performed similar services at all four of the Vancouver Boys' Clubs.

All of these things were done so efficiently and with such high spirits that agencies vie with one another to obtain the services of the pledges from year to year.

Bureau-Agency Relations

The Bureau does not serve political or profit-making organizations but otherwise there is no restriction. Although it is a Chest-supported agency its services are by no means limited to member agencies. Certainly its earliest recognition came from agencies within the Chest, but as its service has become more widely publicized this is no longer true.

During 1954 its volunteers were placed in sixty-four organizations, and of this number exactly half were members of the Community Chest and Council. It is worth noting that there is a definite growth in the use of volunteers by public welfare bodies, a trend which is gratifying to

the private agencies which have established the pattern.

Advantages of a Bureau

A central unit, by carrying out a consistent and comprehensive policy of recruitment, relieves the individual agency of finding its own volunteers. A central point of registration for all volunteers makes readily available to any agency the widest possible choice of volunteers whose talents and experience are known, and offers to the volunteer the widest possible choice of placements.

The Volunteer Bureau can shift its working force from agency to agency and from project to project as the demand fluctuates. In this way it can offer the volunteer continuity of service, whereas the individual agency, recruiting volunteers for a specific job, may find upon its completion that it has nothing further to offer. This is not good from the point of view of the community at large, since the idle volunteer is a wasted volunteer.

The Bureau through successive placements and continued contact can assess the volunteer's true capacity and persuade her to accept assignments of increasing responsibility, thus giving her talents full scope for development. Many of the Bureau's volunteers have progressed through a series of simple assignments to the level of committee membership. Indeed, the Board of Directors of the Bureau has drawn some of its most valuable members from the ranks of its tested volunteers.

The Bureau's interpretation of the agency to the volunteer and of the volunteer to the agency is its primary duty. Through this interpretation, it opens up to the volunteer new areas of service and encourages her to accept a placement commensurate with

her ability. At the same time it opens up to the agency a community resource of free and versatile strength.

The Volunteer Bureau has this distinction among all agencies; with the exception of its executive director, who is a paid professional, **THE PUBLIC IS ITS STAFF.** That public is the direct supporter of the private agency, the indirect supporter of the public agency, and the voter who passes or defeats social legislation.

Drawing the citizen into the agencies is probably the most fruitful method of educating the public in community responsibility. The Board of Directors believes that by encouraging the citizen to participate in the program of health, welfare and cultural agencies, and by encouraging such agencies to welcome the citizen, the Bureau performs a service which is at once logical, mature, and in full accordance with sound welfare principles.

Qualified Caseworker Wanted

in private family agency. Good personnel practices. Psychiatric consultant available.

Salary depending upon training and experience.

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MISS M. A. BERNARD,
Executive Director,
Regina Welfare Bureau,
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REGINA, Sask.

A QUARTETTE OF NEW CHAIRMEN

This year's annual meetings saw the election of new chairmen to four important Council posts.



Félix Guibert

Mr. Félix Guibert, new chairman of the French Commission, is a Montreal business man, president of the firm Bédard-Girard, electrical contractors. He has always been an active worker in various organizations which have social welfare as their aims, among them the Kiwanis Club, *l'Oeuvre de la Protection de la Jeune Fille* and *l'Accueil des Jeunes*, and his interest in them has undoubtedly influenced his decision to accept the chairmanship of the Commission.

When you meet Mr. Guibert you are impressed with his sincerity and friendliness. Perhaps the secret of his cheerful attitude to life is that he escapes from the city from time to time to refresh himself in the quiet of his farm at Lake Memphremagog near the celebrated *Abbaye des Bénédictins de St. Benoit du Lac*, with his wife and four children.



Mrs. Meltzer

Mrs. David Meltzer has added the chairmanship of the Family and Child Welfare Division to her many welfare activities which include work as a member of the public relations and publicity committee of the Toronto Community Chest, chairman of the publicity committees of the

United Jewish Appeal and the women's division of the United Jewish Welfare Fund, board member of the Jewish Family and Child Service and member of its executive and personnel committees.

Lest you should think Mrs. Meltzer has been completely burdened down with work in one field—ours—we add that in her native Montreal she was a special CBC news broadcaster and did publicity work for the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and she is now on the Toronto committee of the National Ballet Guild and the educational and cultural committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress. She has a charming son, Peter David, aged four, and is, as she puts it, “a collector of small modern French paintings and large golf scores”.



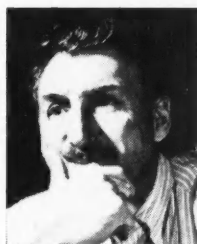
Kenneth Le M. Carter

Coming back to business men, we have as chairman of the Community Chests and Councils Division Mr. Kenneth Le Mesurier Carter, a partner in McDonald, Currie and Company, a firm of chartered accountants in Toronto. Mr. Carter is a Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario and was president in 1947-1948. In the same year he was administrator of hides and leather for the Wartime Prices and Trades Board and in 1951 he was chairman of the board of governors of the Canadian Tax Foundation.

In the welfare field he has been active in the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, and he was

chairman of the Company Contributions Committee and a member of the national executive committee of our CCC Division before becoming Division chairman.

Golf and tennis are Mr. Carter's chief diversions in a very busy life.



Ted Reeve

Ted Reeve's principal interest is in sports—his diversion must be making the enriching things of life possible for other people, because he is now chairman of our Recreation Division.

He has been described as "one of Canada's all-time great athletes",

having been more than outstanding for many years in both lacrosse and football. He has coached championship football teams, amateur and professional, and he has been for 27 years a sports columnist for the *Toronto Telegram*.

His interest in young people's welfare is well known and he promotes sports for kids enthusiastically. He recently supported the drive for funds to furnish the new Toronto Hospital for Sick Children by writing a stirring appeal. The Ted Reeve Arena in Toronto commemorates his career in sports.

From early boyhood Mr. Reeve has been a voracious reader, and sometimes he pinch-hits as a book reviewer for his paper. Shakespeare is one of his specialties.

MESSAGE FOR WORLD CHILDREN'S DAY 1955

For the third year in succession the International Union for Child Welfare—with headquarters in Geneva and a membership in 40 countries—invites all those who have the welfare of the young generation at heart to celebrate World Children's Day on the first Monday in October, that is to say, the 3rd.

This year the central theme will be: THE DUTY TO PROTECT THE CHILD REGARDLESS OF ALL CONSIDERATION OF RACE, NATIONALITY OR CREED, in conformity with Article 1 of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, commonly called "Declaration of Geneva".

Progress has already been made in this field, but must be further extended and consolidated. World Children's Day 1955 is a reminder to each one of this solemn duty, the observance of which within the nation and between nations dignifies individuals and peoples alike.

CHILDREN WITHOUT FAMILIES

By DOUGLAS FINLAY

SOMEONE once said, in unfair criticism, I think, of institutions in general that an institution consists of nothing more than four walls, a roof, and a furnace. I like to think that we at the Protestant Children's Village go at least one step further—in that we have four walls, a roof, and a heart. (Our furnace hasn't been doing too well anyway.)

Four walls, a roof, and a heart—a heart which is made up of certain important ingredients but, most important, people who have a genuine love for children and a happy philosophy about life.

And then, into this heart you can build other things. If you are providing specialized care (as we do at the Village), then you will want to add specialized skills and techniques by having professionally trained people. *You can't do without them, though many insitutions still try.* And, you'll also want to add certain basic principles from which your program in all its ramifications can be nourished.

We talk at our place about a 'total-treatment-design' program, which is the social worker's way of saying that every person is important—every person is important from the janitor to the director and back again.

Our Board of Management may not be aware of it, but a good part of our janitor's salary, for instance, is paid to him each month not because he knows the difference between an aquastat and a thermostat—he doesn't—but because he just plain likes kids.

He's an old man and he's a big man and he's worth his weight in therapy when, in the early evening, he takes

his place on the green chesterfield in our front hall and smokes his pipe, and some little guy or girl feels free enough and comfortable enough to snuggle up beside him and share the comics. Or when he chews his tobacco and places his great big spittoon right in the middle of the Board's favourite rug and he spits with unerring accuracy, and Joey comes along (tough guy No. 1). You'd swear at this particular moment that nothing in this wide world would touch Joey, but, with a strange mixture of amazement and genuine admiration, Joey says, "Lem'me see ya spit again!"

This you do *not* learn from books and, so far as I know, there is no course on it in a school of social work. But, by golly, it walks the cultural plane of most of our children and, in some cases, it provides the only means by which we, as professional staff, can get our foot in the door in relationship to disturbed children.

I repeat—*Everyone* is important at the Village—and most important of all are our children.

I'd like to answer three questions that are frequently put to me about the Protestant Children's Village in Ottawa by persons who are interested in it.

In the first place, why in Heaven's name do you allow so much destruction at the Village?

In the second place, what's this I hear about a cookie jar?

Lastly, have you found a major single characteristic which runs through the minds and emotions of all these disturbed children?

Question No. 1. *Why in Heaven's*

name do you allow so much destruction?

Well, the truth of the matter is, we don't allow it—we just have it. It's true that when a child first arrives at the Village he is allowed much more freedom of expression than the community as a whole could, or should, allow.

But don't get me wrong. We don't just sit back and say, "Okay fella, go ahead and break a window. It will probably make you feel better!" That kind of approach doesn't help anybody (except probably Hobbs Glass Company).

We're convinced that emotionally disturbed children *and* normal children, too, want to know just what the limits are. And they also want to know, in the event their own controls break down, that you as a dependable adult will protect them from further destruction and the accompanying anxiety and guilt which is far more devastating in its effect sometimes than the destruction itself.

If a window does go—or two—or ten—then we at the Village consistently point out that the window is not as important to us as the child who broke it.

I once tried to interpret to one of our guys that it wasn't himself that Society did not like; it was what he *did* that Society didn't like. Then a few days later struggling at our detention room door he turned on me and said, "Ya know, Finlay, it isn't you I don't like—it's what you're doin' I don't like".

Lets face it, destruction as a manifestation of emotional disturbance in children is very much a part of any treatment institution, especially during the first six months in treatment. It's the result usually of what Fritz Redl has described as the 'phenomenon of treatment shock'.

As Director of Pioneer House in Detroit a few years ago Dr. Redl worked with children who were very much like ours and he called them "Children Who Hate". In his book by the same title he makes this observation: "During the first few months we saw in bold relief how new pathologies in our children were stirred up and mobilized by our attempts to create a friendly, gratifying and supportive relationship with them. Actually we observed a violence and vehemence of reaction which took on the character almost of shock response."

And here is an excerpt, too, from one of their records—not ours—"There is hardly a toy intact or a piece of recreational equipment left in our upstairs playroom. The impulse of children just to smash everything in sight is almost incredibly omnipresent."

Let me add quickly, now, that this phase of extreme destruction does not last forever. *Thank God!* During the last seven months of 1954 we have seen children sincerely and painfully trying, with our support, to build controls into their own emotional lives, not as a result of oppressive measures on our part—that would accomplish nothing permanent—but as a result of a beginning awareness of the satisfactions to be got from adult approval and a better integrated and more influential group conscience.

And as we saw this happening in our children we began to draw our limits a little closer (so that we could move in quickly and support them if their own controls broke down), and we began to place our expectations of them a little higher (so that they could experience a sense of achievement in behaviour).

One by one, most of our children, through this process, have become "problem conscious". First they saw their inability to control themselves as their only problem. And then they began to see that they had other problems, more basic problems, rooted in their past and in their feelings about their past.

Question No. 2. *What's this I hear about a cookie jar?* This question brings back memories too. I'll not forget the look of surprise on the faces of good people last March when they came to me and said, "Mr. Finlay, now that the babies are gone from the Village, what can we do to help the new program?", and I said, "You can bake cookies—hundreds and hundreds of cookies".

For you see it's been our experience in work with emotionally disturbed children that they invariably regard food as a symbol of all pleasure, instead of just nourishment proper. "And by the same token an abundance of food is experienced as an abundance not only of good things in general but of an over-all security".* If someone were to ask me what is the most important single condition in work with disturbed children, I would answer quickly (from our experience at least) good food, plenty of it, prepared and served by loving adults.

And so on the strength of this premise we begin "operation cookie jar"—two large cookie jars on the dormitory floor and an endless supply of cookies from friends of the Village, most of them from the MacDonald Institute Alumnae. And that first night Teddy asks, "How many can we have?". And our answer is "as many as you want"—to which Joey

responds, "The guy's flipped his bloody lid".

But they took as many as they wanted—as many as twenty and thirty cookies, that night, up their pajama sleeves, in their pockets, balanced on their heads—and they staggered to their rooms, and one little guy queries. "Can you trust the beggars?" (He didn't say "beggars" but he *did* say "trust".)

And the next morning hidden under mattresses, under pillows, wrapped in handkerchiefs—cookies. This continued for five nights and then from within the group "Let's everyone just take five tonight!"

So that cookies, along with cocoa, a bath, and a bedtime story become the nightly routine at the Village. It is routines such as this that I am sure help to bring order into chaotic lives, and certainly must have some bearing on the fact that we have not yet had a runaway from the Village!

Question No. 3. *Have we found a major single characteristic which runs through the minds and emotions of most of these disturbed children?*

The answer is very definitely "YES". It's *loss of identity*, or a foggy concept of self, or an inability on the part of many children to answer successfully the question, "Who am I?"

Ask yourself that question "Who am I?". And I think you'll find that you answer it something like this:

"My name is such-and-such. I was born in such-and-such-a-place. My father and mother now live in—". And so on. You have gradually built up a frame of reference which anchors you solidly in the past and gives you firm footing to move ahead.

But our children are different. For the most part they are children without families of their own—without a

*Bruno Bettelheim, *Love is Not Enough* (Glencoe, Illinois, Free Press, 1950), page 170.

solid frame of reference. Their personality and behaviour difficulties have been so extreme as to cause them to tumble into and out of one foster home after another, sometimes with such rapidity that they lose all perspective, even interest in life itself.

(And this is not to be taken as a criticism of the foster home idea. No one knows better than I the tremendous, unsung job which is being done day in and day out by foster parents in the interests of the vast majority of children under the care of placement agencies.)

But, I repeat, *our children are different*. They find themselves caught between an uncertain past and an uncertain future. Their only defence against their anxiety is usually to dream up a father or a mother who some day will come to their rescue. Or they resign themselves to the assumption that they never had any parents anyway, or that they have been killed and that they themselves are responsible, and are punished because of their badness.

Listen to Bobby, aged six, in an interview:

I asked Bobby about his father. I reminded him that Mr. Smith is not his real father but his foster father. Bobby appeared anxious. He said, "I know, that's the trouble. I never knew my real father. Who is my real father and where is my real mother? That's my problem."

I agreed that Bobby must be very confused. I assumed that his real mother was unable to care for him, so the Children's Aid found a new home for him with the Smiths.

Bobby denied this. He said that he remembered his *mother* bringing him to the Smiths' in a baby carriage. He remembers what she looked like. She had long, blonde hair and blue eyes

and she was young and pretty. He doesn't know where she is now.

Bobby paused and then asked me if I had lived in the olden days. I asked him what he meant by "the olden days" and he explained, "when the good guys were fighting the bad guys. The good guys won because God was on their side. My father lived in the olden days and there was these big giants, and my father had a sling-shot, and he faced the giants and when he pulled back the sling-shot, the giants fell down."

"Dead?" I asked, and he assured me, "No, just sleeping."

Bobby continued, "And when my father went off to war, I jumped into his bag (I lived in the olden days, too). And my father pushed the rifle (the part that goes under your arm) right into the bag on top of me, and I pulled the trigger—and BOOM!—I was scared 'cause I had killed my real father, and I jumped out of the bag and disappeared. I spent a long time in jail in England."

I told Bobby at this point that this was all very interesting, but I didn't believe a word of it. He smiled. I said I wondered if we could sort out just what was true and what wasn't. He hurriedly acknowledged that he hadn't lived in the olden days and that he had never been to England. He insisted, however, that he had killed his father and had been put in jail (which I am sure is the Village). "And then I went to the Smiths, and then I came here, and now I'm nowhere." *Loss of identity!*

And Johnny, who comes to us from another city, is seven years old, bright, cute, appealing—a holy terror who has already left nineteen foster homes behind him. Johnny belongs to no one! As he says, "I'm just nobody's nothin'!"

And what is Johnny's problem? Well, before he came to the Village, he wanted to die. It was as simple as that. And he had figured out devious and numerous ways of doing it!

It is certainly too early for us to say anything about Johnny's future, but it is of real encouragement to us to hear this bright little boy now talking about what he wants to be when he is "all growed up", even if present aspirations do include both safe-cracking and the ministry. *Loss of identity!*

And Joey (aged ten)—he has another kind of defence. Like so many children who have no one to lean on, or whose parents do not take on the aura of the all-powerful, the dependable, the loving figure at each turn, Joey has fallen back completely on his own resources. He sees outer authority only as a painful, aggressive, demanding force. He denies, even to himself, that he is afraid of anything. And he takes on a mystical sense of power and human values are sharply displaced by material things.

Interview with Joey

Joey stood in the far corner of our detention room with both fists clenched, blasting me with all manner of profanity.

"You'd just better not try anything with me, you old bugger! You think you're smart. We ain't afraid of you. I ain't afraid of anybody!"

He moved toward me and shook his fist in my face. "Boy, I could punch your guts out!"

He shook with rage, and tears sat on the edge of his eyes. I sat down on the floor and stretched out on some of the bedding and began to smoke a cigarette. Joey returned to his corner.

I stated again that Joey must hate me very much. He called me a son of

a bitch. I commented that one of my best friends today was a little boy who when he first met me had called me a son of a bitch. "I ain't never called you that before." I agreed, but I suggested that he must have felt like it at times. Joey said, "No, I ain't".

I said, "Who is it then, Joey, who has hurt you so much that you feel you have to hate like this? Some one has really hurt you, haven't they?"

Joey's eyes filled.

"Was it your mother, Joey? "My mother is dead, didn't you know that, damn ya!"

As Joey said this, he moved toward me again. He said that he was leaving the detention room that I had just better not try to stop him. I assured Joey that he was staying and that I would stop him from leaving if I needed to. I assured him again that I would never hit him.

Joey screamed, "I'd like to believe that, boy!" I added that some day he might come to believe it, but I knew that it would take him a long time to trust in people again. Joey interjected, "I ain't trustin' nobody!"

And then came the distorted values!

(One hour later—the same interview) Joey asked me if I liked Nancy. I told him that I liked every child here. He said he "hates her guts!" I commented that he seemed to hate all women. He denied this but said, "Most of them are dumb". He asked me if I had ever seen a *good* dame. I told him many times. I added that I had married one.

He asked me to tell him about her. He asked me if she was a blonde or "one of them other kind". He asked, "How much did she cost—to get married, that is?" I enumerated the cost of the license, the minister, the organist, etc. He asked what in hell

I had paid the organist for, and he was literally shocked at a figure of five dollars . . . "Five bucks for one tune and only one woman? I wouldn't even give him a quarter!" He said, "I guess you had a prayer at your marriage?" I agreed and Joey added, "I know what that prayer says . . . it says you can't go out with any other woman but your wife."

And what were Joey's three wishes that night? His first wish was for \$4,382,000; his second wish was for a Cadillac; and his third wish, with some hesitation, was that the Village would explode!

I asked him, "With all the people in it, Joey?" And he said, "No, just the roof".

And so to bed.

We at the Village firmly believe that these children cannot be successfully prepared for the future unless, first, they can be helped to sort out their past and then, if necessary, use the Village and the people there (in whom they have a new confidence) as the *frame of reference for their future*.

The Lamb That Was Lost

I'd like to close this discussion with a text, and I don't consider it sacrilege, and the God I know wouldn't consider it sacrilege. It's Marty's version of the story of the Good Shepherd. Interpret it as you wish.

"You see, there was this here shepherd (that's a guy who looks after sheeps), and he was a good guy, but

one day he loses one of his sheeps, so he has to go lookin' for 'im. He knows he's got to find 'im 'cause it was one of them baby sheeps that don't know nothin' about gettin' home.

"Well, anyhow, this guy has a hell of a time. He slips on a rock and rips his pants. But he still keeps lookin'."

"Well, he finds him O.K. and he takes him and he puts him in some bullrushes and the Ferror's daughter comes along and she finds the sheeps and she takes him home and she raises him to be her little boy."

Pathetic . . . tragic . . . hopeful! That's Marty's own story—he couldn't have told it better.

We're going to miss Marty when he leaves us this summer!

Is it all worth it? We think so! For we can see in Bobby's retreat into phantasy, in Johnny's death wish, in Joey's hate and defiance, in Marty's confusion—the warning signals of complete personality breakdown or social inadequacy. We can see their names on the future rolls of our public institutions. We can anticipate the price of their delinquency.

Our program is a costly one. No one denies it. But we at the Village humbly submit that it is a far better economy to pay even \$10 a day for two years of specialized care at the age of ten than to wait until it is too late, and then pay upwards of \$50,000 for a lifetime of custodial care in a penitentiary or a mental hospital.

Material published in this magazine may be freely reprinted, if credit is given to CANADIAN WELFARE and the author (if a signed article). We urge you to call the attention of newspaper editors to CANADIAN WELFARE items that might appropriately be reprinted in their papers.

Correspondence

Dear Editor:

Last night while vainly courting sleep I read *CANADIAN WELFARE** (9 words). Parts of it were excellent (5 words). Among these, Davis, Donnison and the Godfreys (7 words). I decided to write to the Editor (7 words).

The author of "Readability" on page seventy-six states, "*CANADIAN WELFARE* is a publication slanted to the professional welfare worker and those directly concerned with welfare work." So far so good, we can probably all agree on that definition as being the only excuse for the magazine's existence. Indeed, I would even go further and suggest that inquiry has revealed that *WELFARE* is directed to three categories of readers:

1. Public spirited citizens who take a sufficiently intelligent interest in welfare matters to be willing to spend an hour or two a month reading current journals dealing with social welfare topics.
2. Responsible board members of agencies, public and private.
3. Professional social workers for whom *CANADIAN WELFARE* is one of the two only Canada-wide social welfare periodicals, and hence of greater importance than if it were one in twenty.

Mr. Tisdall also appears to support the theories of Dr. Rudolph Flesch whose standards guide the Associated Press. (Do we always like the way newspaper writers express themselves?) In applying Dr. Flesch's views to *CANADIAN WELFARE* he further says, "Long words make people work hard." This brings me to the core of my contention. Is the

*June 15, 1955.

reading of the organ (see Pocket Oxford Dictionary) of a service such as the Canadian Welfare Council to be intended as an educational and informative experience or is it solely for the amusement of the masses? Why shouldn't we exercise our brains a bit?

If Mr. Tisdall's definition of the audience to which *WELFARE* is slanted is correct, we would hope for the sake of community planning and clients' welfare that the intelligence and education of the average reader would be somewhat higher than that of readers of popular magazines.

David Donnison in his article "Jargon" in the same issue, gives a very rational explanation of the need for professional and technical language. It is the *abuse* of these terms or their inappropriate use which draws criticism and ridicule. Surely *CANADIAN WELFARE* should demonstrate a standard above the popular press while avoiding obscure, obtuse or obstructive terms and sentence construction.

Let us then have no more of the telegraphic type of sentence structure utilized (we hope humourously) in "From the Editorial Desk", page seventy-four.

Readability is not based on two-syllable words and ten-word sentences. It grows out of knowledge of how to use the English language (if one is attempting to write in English) simply, directly and with an ear tuned to rhythm and the beauty of the medium through which one works.

Yours sincerely,

NORA LEA.

*Protestant Children's Homes,
Toronto.*

AGE OF ANXIETY

By CHARLES E. HENDRY

MANY students nearing graduation and about to enter professional life are confused and worried trying to arrive at an adequate framework of values for the knowledge and skill gained in their graduate professional education. Many older and experienced practitioners in the professions confess to similar difficulty. A measure of the need felt is illustrated in greater provision for a consideration of *values* in conferences of professional leaders.

Although I am a member of an academic community, I find that I do my most rewarding study during the summer when the pressures of administration and community are somewhat relaxed. Among the books I took with me to the Maritimes in July 1954 were three that brought me immense stimulation and satisfaction in my thinking about this problem of values.

The first of these was an intellectual history entitled *Main Currents in Western Thought*, written and compiled by Franklin Baumer of Yale. The book is divided into three parts: The Age of Religion; The Age of Science; and The Age of Anxiety.

The author seems to have borrowed the phrase "Age of Anxiety" from W. H. Auden's poem by the same title. As used, it is intended to denote "a state of mind combining loneliness of spirit with a sense of loss of control".

In his studies of the moral and philosophical changes that are suggested by these three broad periods of human thought, Jacques Maritain employs such phrases as "historical cataclysm", "invisible catastrophe", "infinitely greater than the most formidable upheavals of the crust of

the earth or the economy of nations". The distinguished Spanish essayist and philosopher, Jose Ortega y Gasset, in *Revolt of the Masses* adds powerful confirmation to this assessment:

No one knows towards what human centre human beings are going to gravitate in the near future, and hence the life of the world has become scandalously provisional . . . Life today is the fruit of an interregnum—that which was, that which is to be. For this reason it is essentially provisional. Men do not know what institutions to serve in truth.

In an extreme form this anxiety produces the utter "forlornness" of the existentialist, "condemned to be free" with "no exit".

All of us, I am sure, experience this basic anxiety in one form or another with varying degrees of intensity. As I recall, Baumer does not refer to Erich Fromm, but Fromm's *Escape from Freedom* and *Man for Himself* are two of the most constructive contributions in the field of ethics and moral philosophy that have been made in our time.

"My experience as a practicing psychoanalyst," writes Fromm, "has confirmed my conviction that problems of ethics cannot be omitted from the study of personality. . . . The value judgments we make determine our actions, and upon their validity rests our mental health and happiness. . . . In many instances a neurotic symptom is the specific expression of moral conflict, and the success of the therapeutic effort depends on the understanding and solution of the person's moral problem".

May I quote a further revealing passage from Fromm's attempt to redefine the problem:

While psychoanalysis has tremendously increased our knowledge of man, it has not increased our knowledge of how man ought to live and what he ought to do. Its main function has been that of "debunking," of demonstrating that value judgments and ethical norms are the rationalized expression of irrational—and often unconscious—desires and fears, and that they therefore have no claim to objective validity. While this debunking was exceedingly valuable in itself, it became increasingly sterile when it failed to go beyond mere criticism.

Psychoanalysis, in an attempt to establish psychology as a natural science, made the mistake of divorcing psychology from problems of philosophy and ethics. It ignored the fact that human personality cannot be understood unless we look at man in his totality, which includes his need to find an answer to the question of the meaning of his existence and to discover norms according to which he ought to live. Freud's 'homo psychologicus' is just as much an unrealistic construction as was the 'homo economicus' of classical economics. It is impossible to understand man and his emotional and mental disturbances without understanding the nature of value and moral conflicts. The progress of psychology lies not in the direction of divorcing an alleged 'natural' from an alleged 'spiritual' realm and focusing attention on the former, but in the return to the great tradition of humanistic ethics which looked at man in his physico-spiritual totality, believing that man's aim is to *be himself* and that the condition for attaining this goal is that man be *for himself*.

Erich Fromm brings his learned and lively book to a close on a note of challenge to conventional religion and with an undertone of cautious optimism: "Our moral problem is man's indifference to himself."

In exposition of this affirmation, Fromm continues:

It lies in the fact that we have lost the sense of the significance and uniqueness of the individual, that we have made ourselves into instruments for purposes outside ourselves, that we experience and treat ourselves as commodities, and that our own powers have become alienated from ourselves. We have become things and our neighbors have become things. The result is that we feel powerless and despise ourselves for our impotence.

Since we do not trust our own power, we have no faith in man, no faith in ourselves or in what our own powers can create. We have no conscience in the humanistic sense, since we do not dare to trust our judgment. We are a herd believing that the road we follow must lead to a goal since we see everybody else on the same road. We are in the dark and keep up our courage because we hear everybody else whistle as we do.

"Neither the good nor the evil outcome is automatic or preordained," Fromm concludes. "The decision rests with man. It rests upon his ability to take himself, his life and happiness seriously; on his willingness to face his and his society's moral problem. It rests upon his courage to be himself and to be for himself."

By a happy coincidence the third book that meant so much to me last summer begins almost with the very words with which Erich Fromm ends his. It was Paul Tillich's *The Courage to Be*.

Tillich is not disturbed and distressed when Fromm speaks of the need for man to be himself and to be for himself. There is a Talmudic saying that lends support to the idea: "If I am not for myself, who will be for me? If I am for myself, what am I? And if not now, when?"

At one point Tillich writes, "It is time to end the bad theological usage of jumping with moral indignation

on every word in which the syllable 'self' appears. Even moral indignation would not exist without a centered self and . . . self-affirmation."

Tillich has made it possible to distinguish clearly between the concepts "fear" and "anxiety".

"Anxiety," Tillich suggests, "strives to become fear, because fear can be met by courage. It is impossible for a finite being to stand naked anxiety for more than a flash of time."

"But," he goes on to emphasize, "ultimately the attempts to transform anxiety into fear are vain. The basic anxiety, the anxiety of a finite being about the threat of non-being, cannot be eliminated. It belongs to existence."

Tillich thus differentiates between anxiety as a normal experience—as a part of simply existing—and pathological anxiety, deviant forms that one associates with mental disease.

Kinds of Anxiety

All of us, simply because we move and breathe and have our being, experience three kinds of anxiety. Not one of us can escape *the anxiety of death*, the anxiety that concerns itself with our fate, whether it be the threat of unemployment or the threat of tragedy in some other form.

A second form of anxiety is *the anxiety of doubt*, uncertainty about life's meaning. Again probably none of us has escaped some preoccupation with the thought, What if, after all, this life is just emptiness, a meaningless interlude? And, to borrow T. S. Eliot's words, What if I am merely a "hollow man" in a vast, cosmic "wasteland"?

The third form, to my mind, is the most poignant of all, *the anxiety of guilt*, the experience of condemnation, self-condemnation.

Tillich goes beyond Fromm in his prescription. He goes beyond Fromm in his insistence on a courage to be, not just to be as a part, and not just to be as oneself. Tillich's courage to be includes "the courage to accept oneself as accepted in spite of being unacceptable." It is at this point supremely that the reality of spiritual values flows into human experience.

I believe with Julian Huxley that the most important fact in the world today is not that we are involved in wars and the threat of wars, but that we are living in a revolution. A vast ground swell of revolt is producing a shift in the very centre of gravity of the civilized world.

You will recall Adlai Stevenson's final verdict on his return from his tour around the world: "The crisis of our times is moral as well as material, and the spirit of man is stronger and hungrier than the body."

Pioneer Times

One of the functions of a series of lectures such as this is to provide a certain perspective on our life experience. A person can be too close to things sometimes to see clearly. It is for this reason that I am going to reconstruct the gradual, almost total, shift in our way of life in Canada as a basis for making three concluding observations.

You may feel insulted by the elementary character of the review I am about to share with you. I make no apologies. Not infrequently the most important things are the simplest and the most commonplace.

When my great grandparents arrived in Canada as immigrants they took up farming. They were called "settlers" and they lived in "settlements". Although there were vast stretches of land, there was a natural



(NFB Photo)

Spring ploughing on a farm near Lanoraie, Quebec.

tendency to settle in reasonably close proximity to other settlers.

The requirements of mutual aid made this highly desirable. Physical proximity, under normal conditions, combined to produce genuine neighborliness.

Each family functioned as a total, integrated, social unit. Families for the most were large. Each member had specific functions to perform. Children were considered an economic asset. Besides providing an affectional base, each family performed such basic functions as supplying shelter, clothing, food, physical care, protection, education, recreation, religious instruction, and opportunity to engage in productive work.

When danger threatened or when tragedy struck, families pooled their resources, material and spiritual, and rallied in mutual aid. The elemental demands of birth, sickness and death brought forth an unflinching flow of friendly helpfulness from the community. Barn raisings, corn huskings, weddings, were occasions of unmeasured delight. If problems arose in the community, the whole community assembled to discuss them. Everyone participated. Everyone

shared responsibility to the limit of his ability.

Typically the "community centre" was the church. It was the place of meeting. To begin with, it was built of hand-hewn beams. Each family had a hand in building it. One did not write out a cheque for a building fund: one rolled up his sleeves and worked. And the women folk worked too. On Sundays all roadways led to the little church. While the horses were being placed in the shed, the news of the week circulated in animated conversation.

Worship was a deeply meaningful experience. The church was a quiet, secure sanctuary set in an immense unknown, filled with silence. Experiences centring in the church and experiences centring in the home were intimately interrelated, if not interdependent.

The church was a place where people met and mingled, where boy met girl, where one was known, where one belonged, where the seasons found their proper celebration where friendliness, merriment, sympathy, love and aspiration flowed like a brook amid sunlight and shadow.

Such was the pattern of life in the pioneer period of Canada's development.

The Great Change

Then came technology. Iron rails soon reached from ocean to ocean. Mines and factories attracted great numbers of workers. Whole families left farms and villages to resettle in industrial communities. Automobiles increased mobility.

Expensive and complicated power machinery gradually replaced less costly hand tools. Air transportation extended the frontier farther and farther north. Cities grew in number

and size. Capital investment, population, production, responded to the new dynamics.

Today Canada is in the midst of an unprecedented development of her natural resources. And the end is not yet in sight. The riches of her resources seem boundless.

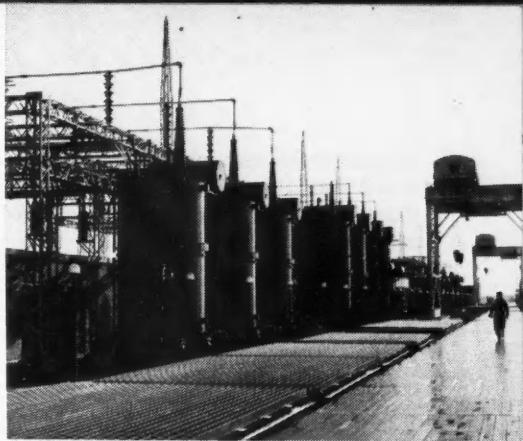
With the coming of industrial technology and the large city, the pattern of community life in Canada has undergone a profound change. Individuals and families have found the adjustment difficult and demanding. The shift from a crop to a cash economy created its own complications.

The high degree of specialization in the work situation carried with it unexpected psychological hazards. The economic unity of the family was destroyed. Each member went his separate way. Children came to be regarded more as economic liabilities than as economic assets. Families became smaller.

Because of the fact that an individual tended to live in one location, work at some distance in another location, and seek his recreation in still a third having little or no relation to either the location of his home or his work, the unity of the individual himself, not alone the unity of the family and community, became dissipated.

Less and less of the individual's total personality became known to others. Fewer people ever came to know others as whole persons. The person living next door, whether in a detached house or in an apartment, could not be assumed to be one's neighbor. The demands of privacy in a crowded life space cancelled out neighborliness as an automatic function of physical proximity.

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(NFB Photo)

Man's new loneliness: an employee of the Beauharnois hydro plant makes his regular inspection.

Families ceased to be self-sufficient. They had now to look to others for many if not most of the services hitherto provided within the family itself. Shelter, clothing, food, fuel, physical care, education, recreation, protection, and religious services had to be sought outside and bought and paid for. The function of procreation and the provision of an affectional base alone remained the unique and undisputed prerogatives of the family.

The New Neighbourliness

When problems arose, they could be referred to someone whose job it was to handle them. One could pick up a telephone and dispose of the matter. The more complicated the problem, the more reluctant one was to get involved in any way. Somehow it was assumed someone would care for it. "That is why we have elected representatives." That's something for an expert." "Let George do it."

Voluntary citizen groups and organizations were formed to mobilize responsible initiative. Demonstrations in dealing effectively with difficult situations were carried forward.

Governmental responsibility was

expanded in response to public demand based in large part upon the pioneering efforts of voluntary citizen action.

Workers organized into labour unions to improve their standard of living. Consumer groups organized. Pressure groups of many types entered the picture.

Increasingly functional interests represented by such organizations as labour unions, chambers of commerce, women electors, and other special interest groups took on greater importance. They have exercised greater influence on the development of social policy than geographical interests represented by such organizations as neighborhood associations, property owners' associations and associations of home owners. Greatest effectiveness seems to be associated with highly specialized organization.

Labour unions may be cited as an example. Local organization must now be linked in and made a part of provincial, national and international organization. Formulae bearing on wage negotiations in the automotive industry, let us say, are matters of international concern within the union, as within management, and they require the specialized services of expert production engineers, economists, social security and other consultants.

More and more responsibility within unions has to be entrusted to salaried officials selected because of technical competence. More and more the individual member of the union, the worker in the factory, in the office or on the farm, must delegate his responsibility. In a very real sense his participation is by proxy.

For many the church is still the

most important centre in their life. It does not follow, however, that the church is the centre of the urban community. Rarely is it so in the larger city.

There are significant exceptions, notably in highly homogeneous communities where, let us say, there is a preponderance of some one religious persuasion. Even in such cases the impact of secular forces, particularly in the form of mass entertainment, is producing serious institutional erosion.

Such is the pattern of life that is found in Canada at mid-century.

Why Are We Anxious?

The average Canadian citizen living in one of its larger cities is perplexed. He is perplexed because it is so hard for him to see just where he can take hold. He is perplexed because the socio-economic problems confronting Canada and the world are so immensely complex. He is perplexed because the meaning of it all is becoming so blurred and because his direct relationship to it all is becoming so remote.

This rather oversimplified version of social transformation under the impact of industrial technology and urbanization contains three broadly related elements which deserve our special consideration.

The first is the shift from a rural to an urban pattern of life. So pervasive and so dominant is this change that we tend to take it too much for granted. Happily social scientists are helping us to examine the natural history of this phenomenon and to identify and better understand some of its human consequences. Everett Hughes' classic study of *French Canada in Transition* is a case in point.

The critical character of the basic change involved is captured when one substitutes "cash economy" for "crop economy".

In a crop economy the worker creates, owns, operates and repairs his tools of production. His family, frequently a large one, functions as a coordinated producing unit. Apart from the vagaries of the weather and the chemistry of the soil the worker is essentially independent and relatively self-sufficient. He has a sense of security and direct control over the situation.

In a cash economy, frequently if not typically, so many different tools have been combined into the very complex machines the worker uses that he cannot possibly create them; only with difficulty can he repair them if they fail to function; and the cost of owning the machines introduces other complicating factors.

At the same time the family, now considerably reduced in size, ceases to be an integrated producing unit and takes on more the character of a consuming unit. Bank credit, fluctuations in the world market, fiscal policy, labour organization, tax structure, and the vagaries of high finance and economic policy introduce great uncertainty into the total situation.

Unemployment becomes an even greater threat than the ominous shadows of a sky darkened by the approach of a hail storm across prairies ripe with wheat. In very large measure the worker has lost his sense of security and direct control over the situation. Clearly this whole shift in pattern of living is not unrelated to anxiety.

The second element I want to mention is the shift from minimum to maximum mobility. Recently it was pointed out that in the twelve-

month period beginning with April 1950, one out of five persons moved his place of residence in the United States. During the Second World War this movement was even more extensive. The United States exhibits the greatest geographic mobility of any nation in modern history.

I doubt if we have begun to appreciate, let alone comprehend, the profound psychological, social, economic and political consequence of such unprecedented mobility. The effective radius of travel by a horse and buggy must now be compared with globe-encircling jet airliners.

Physical distance has been annihilated. But what have we done to social distance? Possibly in time—as different races and nations and differing economic, political and religious systems are brought into closer proximity through the technical within the wide diversity that now exists. But meanwhile this new mobility is producing many new problems: problems of anonymity, problems of tentativeness, problems of apathy. Roots have great difficulty getting a footing in cement.

The third element in the shift from the rural to the urban pattern is closely related, I believe, to the first two we have mentioned, but in some ways it is the most crucial of all. It concerns what has been taking place in the area of values.

Few persons have provided a more insightful and stimulating analysis of this aspect of the great transition that is under way than David Riesman in his book *The Lonely Crowd*.

Riesman's interest is in developing a theory of historical stages in the characteristic ways used by society of socializing the individual. In the beginning, a near-automatic obedience to tradition is inculcated in the young.

Riesman terms this stage, "tradition-direction".

Much later in human history, and including the agrarian type of society which we have been contrasting with the industrial and urban pattern, comes the stage of "inner-direction, resting less on continuously encouraged obedience to customs and more on obedience to internalized controls instilled in childhood by the individual's parents and other adult authorities". This is likened unto a gyroscope implanted in the individual that guarantees stability however distant the person may voyage away from the ancestral home.

The stage of the inner-directed man, Riesman suggests, is now in turn being replaced by a third stage, "other-direction". Instead of installing something akin to a psychological gyroscope, if we may continue the use of metaphor, something more like radar is employed. In the place of life-long goals toward which one is steered as by a gyroscope, the other-directed person obeys a fluctuating series of short-run goals.

The individual becomes adept at responding to the expectations of his contemporaries, with little reference to a broader world view and virtually none to the supernatural as the setting of the human drama.

Riesman argues that "other-directedness" produces superficiality and uncertain loyalties and makes it extremely difficult for persons to relate themselves to the political world "not only because of its complexity but because they have lost their inner-directed standards of performance".

These then are some of the pressures that produce our "Age of Anxiety". Our knowledge is such that

we know human want is obsolete. The fact remains that, despite a fantastic enlargement of our material resources, human needs and problems persist, increase and grow more complex. Our social world, like the physical universe, recedes forever beyond the reaches of the most precise and powerful of our instruments of observation.

Sarvapelli Radhakrishnan, vice-president of India and one of the greatest philosophers of our time, has this to say in "Fragments of a Confession" which forms the opening part of a recent volume devoted to a review of his system of thought:

If hunger and disease, poverty and ignorance, which are no more inevitable, are still to be found in large parts of the earth, it is because we are abusing the technical possibilities in the interests of wrong social, political and international power relations. What is wrong is not technology but the social and cultural life of man, its purely industrial and utilitarian view of life, its cult of power and comfort . . . (and) unfortunately for us, the greatest advances in technology happened in an age of ethical confusion and social chaos.

To the phrase "Age of Anxiety", probably we should add "Age of Ambivalence". This ambivalence of which I speak is dramatically illustrated in the address given by Professor Anders Osterling on the occasion of the presentation of the Nobel prize to Ernest Hemingway last December in Stockholm. The presentation speech gave some indication of an earlier conflict among the members of the Royal Swedish Academy of Literature over making such an award:

"Hemingway's earlier writings display brutal, cynical and callous sides which may be considered at variance

with the Nobel prize's requirements for a work of an ideal tendency", he said, "but on the other hand, he also possesses a heroic pathos which forms the basic element in his awareness of life, a manly love of danger and adventure, with a natural admiration for every individual who fights the good fight in a world of reality overshadowed by violence and death."

I close with three verses of a poem written by a graduate of our School, Dorothy Edith Card. It has the merit of encouraging each one of us, whatever our role may be, and whatever our relation is to the helping professions, to accept full responsibility for being himself.

The warp of days
Runs clean, runs separately,
And stretches unentangled
From the Source to Here
Where I, the weaver, sit
Threading my Intention.
I am not rendered lifeless
By the stiff perfection
Of a smooth machine.
See, here a blemish
Here, and here.
But my Intent remains
To work upon,
Not Ultimates, or Absolutes
Or this dead creed, or that;
But on the days,
Run free, run bare,
And, by and by,
My pattern will be there.

Foster Homefinder Wanted

Challenging opportunity for caseworker involving public relations aspects. Top-flight agency: good personnel practices; training agency for McGill school; professional leadership and supervision.

Multiple service agency now ready to introduce group foster care facility in its child care program.

Applicants who have demonstrated by performance or training a capacity for creative work should write to David Weiss, Executive Director, Baron de Hirsch Institute and Jewish Child Welfare Bureau, 493 Sherbrooke Street, West, Montreal.

P.S. Opportunities also available for Family and Child Welfare caseworkers.

The Edmonton Council of Community Services

and

The Community Chest of Edmonton

require

an EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT with chief emphasis on all phases of Council work.

Qualification: CASW membership, preferably with BSW or MSW. At least three years experience in Council work or with a social agency.

Salary commensurate with professional training and experience.

Apply to:

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Acting Executive Director
10128 - 98 Street
EDMONTON, Alberta

NEW STAFF MEMBER



Ralph Albrant

We are very pleased indeed to present Ralph J. Albrant, the new Secretary of the Community Chests and Councils Division. He comes to the Council from Windsor where he has been executive director of the Community Fund and of the Welfare Council since 1951

Mr. Albrant was for some time an active member of the CCC National Executive Committee. His two and a half years' service as a member of the Function and Organization Committee widened his knowledge and understanding of the Council well beyond the bounds of one Division.

In addition, he has special experience in public relations and information, having, for example, conducted a weekly radio panel discussion during the past year on social, political and community problems.

He will bring strong support to every section of the Council.

Mr. Albrant was born in North Dakota but has been a resident of Canada for 42 years and is a Canadian citizen. Prior to joining the Windsor agency, he had over twenty years' experience with the YMCA, including a spell with the National Council as executive secretary for personal services and executive secretary of the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs.

He has taken training in administration and group work, economics, and community organization at George Williams College, Chicago, the University of New Brunswick and Wayne University, Michigan. He has been a member of the national board of the Canadian Association of Social Workers and a board member of the National Conference of Social Work.

Mr. Albrant is married and has two daughters, one of whom plans to follow in her father's footsteps and become a social worker.

CARDS FOR CHRISTMAS

UNICEF Cards. Five designs in colour, depicting children about to leave for their holidays, by Edy Legrand of France.

UN Cards. One design showing a polar view of the world with flags of the UN member nations, by Antonio Frasconi of Uruguay.

All profits from the sale of cards go to the United Nations Children's Fund.

Cards may be ordered with or without Christmas greetings in the five official United Nations languages.

10 cards to a box \$1.00

Order from: United Nations Association, 340 McLeod Street, Ottawa 4.

A DIFFERENT MUNICH CONFERENCE

By HELEN CARSCALLEN

THE saying that "over the Rockies is out" was ably challenged by Miss Martha Moscrop of Vancouver at a luncheon meeting of some 80 Canadian members of the International Conference of Social Work, held in Windsor in May. Mrs. Walter Rean, Chairman of the Canadian Committee, presided. Dr. George Davidson, Deputy Minister of Welfare, was the guest speaker.

The Eighth International Conference of Social Work will be held in Munich, Germany, August 5 to 10, 1956. Miss Moscrop outlined plans of her Vancouver-based Program Committee to stimulate and expand participation in the ICSW across Canada.

A plan of procedure is being worked out whereby members will receive a call to meet in their respective communities to organize study groups on basic human needs of the various countries of the world. The Program Committee will furnish study outlines and reading lists. It will receive reports from these groups and present findings to the 1956 ICSW Assembly Meeting to be held at the Canadian Conference on Social Work in Edmonton in June 1956.

In addition, several individuals who

are considered experts in their fields have been asked to prepare "position papers" for the Eighth Conference, whose theme is "Machine and Man: Industrialization and its Effects on Social Work".

In his address Dr. Davidson revealed an interesting sidelight on the selection of conference themes. The Munich Conference theme, "Machine and Man", had originally been suggested for the Toronto conference. This was an obvious subject for a conference in the western hemisphere and it urgently needed exploration. But it was not a problem of primary significance for all members of ICSW. The program committee postponed using the industrialization theme in favor of "Self-help Through Co-operative Action". This resulted in great interest and the enthusiastic attendance of delegates from areas where industrialization is just beginning to emerge.

Dr. Davidson said that the inspiration received at the International Conference will affect lives and attitudes and is the abiding value of these gatherings. One more thread is woven into the ties of international understanding and the hope of peace.

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requires a professionally trained caseworker. Counselling service for girls 8 to 19 years and their families; program to guide the pre-delinquent. Salary to be based on training and experience.

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WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING . . .

IT is some time since this column reported in its usual form, the last two issues having been occupied with special activities on the aging and with an account of the Annual Meeting. It is impossible to catch up on everything that has been happening but we shall try to hit the high spots.

First of all, we must bring you up to date on the new building. "Operation Clean-up" for the Building Fund Campaign has been going on during the summer months. Thanks to the excellent work of the Committee under the chairmanship of W. Preston Gilbride, Toronto, the donations, plus the estimated revenue from sale of the old property, amounted at the beginning of August to just under \$215,000. Strenuous efforts are being made to reach the goal of \$250,000.

Donations and pledges (for payments over a three-year period) of all sizes are still most welcome. If you have not yet made your contribution, please send it without delay to the Canadian Welfare Council Building Fund, 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa.

In the meantime the new building is going up in Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa, and is actually at the brickwork stage. Council members in the area can gloat over the physical progress of this long-cherished dream as they drive past. Date of occupation is not yet certain, since the possibilities of delay are infinite, but the present hope is November and plans are already under way for an official opening early in the new year.

Board of Governors

Unemployment Assistance

The last meeting of the 1954-55 Board took place on April 15 in Ottawa. It was fitting that this Board,

which had worked so intensively throughout the year on the problem of unemployment assistance, should top off its efforts by a further resolution for consideration at the dominion-provincial conference April 27 to 29.

The report of the executive director given at the Annual Meeting and printed in the last issue of *CANADIAN WELFARE* summarized the part played by the Board and the Council as a whole in helping to get the question of unemployment assistance on the agenda of the conference. The Board's final resolution commended this action and urged that an intergovernmental committee be appointed to prepare a definite plan that could be considered by the governments and put into effect in time for next winter. It is gratifying to note that such a committee is now at work and there is every prospect of an agreement being reached by the early autumn.

Family Allowances for Immigrant Children

Two other important steps were taken by the Board. The first was the approval of the resolution from the Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants that family allowances be paid to the children of landed immigrants as soon as possible after their arrival here, rather than after the present waiting period of a year.

Control of Gambling

The second was the approval of the Brief on the Control of Gambling, prepared by the Delinquency and Crime Division for presentation to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on this topic. The result of three years' study of the social welfare aspects of gambling, the brief recommended against legalizing lotteries,

and in favour of a low cash value limit in prizes for such games of chance as raffles and bingo, and a tighter control on communications equipment such as telephones on gambling premises.

The brief was subsequently discussed at length with the Parliamentary Committee by a Division delegation. It received widespread though mixed comment in the press, an inevitable reaction to a controversial subject.

The first meeting of the 1955-56 Board of Governors on May 6 was referred to in the June column.

Revision of the Juvenile Delinquents Act

The Delinquency and Crime Division's committee that is studying the Juvenile Delinquents Act, revision of which is under consideration by the Department of Justice, has now reached the stage of a draft report which will be going out shortly to Division members and others for comment and suggestions.

This Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. David A. Robinson, Q.C., of Hamilton, has been working at a strenuous pace since its first meeting in February. Its initial move was to recommend to the Minister of Justice (with the approval of the Board of Governors) that he call a closed conference to advise him on amending the Act. This recommendation is, in fact, a request for action parallel to that taken when the present Juvenile Delinquents Act was written in 1928.

Sub-committees have been active in various provinces helping the main Committee in its study. The activities of this committee are providing an opportunity for many groups and professions to have a look at this important legislation.

Interim Committee on National Agency Participation in Chests

It will be recalled that the Committee was set up by the CWC's Community Chests and Councils Division on the suggestion of several national organizations. Its purpose is to review national programs and budgets submitted to it by national organizations that receive some financial support from community chests. Impartial reports can then be provided to the chests on the soundness of the agencies' national programs and budgets. Guidance can also be given as to the fair shares of the budgets that might be borne by a local community.

Submission of data is, of course, completely voluntary, and no report on an agency is to be issued without its consent. Agency representatives participate in the discussions of the Committee, which is chaired by Robert A. Willson of Toronto and includes prominent people from business, labour and social welfare.

CWC itself submitted its 1955-56 budget to the Committee, along with three other organizations, the Canadian Mental Health Association, the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society, and the YWCA of Canada. Reports on all four have now been issued to community chests across Canada.

The trial run in the Committee's work has proved a useful experience, with all the agencies cooperating to the full. Some snags in the operation were of course discovered and will be smoothed out in future. It is planned that this review will be made annually.

The French Commission

This year the French Commission has a membership of 56 which includes French-speaking members of the Board of Governors, Division

national committees, standing committees of the Council, and some representatives of the French-speaking membership at large.

Under its new chairman, Mr. Félix Guibert of Montreal, the Commission will hold its first meeting in Montreal on September 29 to plan the year's program.

Conferences

The Council has been represented at some important meetings lately.

Adoption

Marion Murphy, Associate Secretary, Family and Child Welfare Division, was the sole Canadian attending a conference on Protecting Children in Adoptions, called by the U.S. Children's Bureau and held in Washington June 27 to 28.

There were special implications for Canada in the discussion of ways of eliminating "the black market in babies", that is the selling of babies to adopting couples. The Family and Child Welfare Division's report "Adoption Across Borders" (see this column, June 15 last) has considerable bearing on this point.

The conference was attended by about forty people, specially invited by the Children's Bureau to represent national organizations from the fields of medicine, law, the church and social work. It was fully agreed that adoption could not be the concern only of one of these professions; all had responsibilities and all a contribution to make.

It was recommended that similar meetings should be called at state and local levels, proof of the value found in a combined approach to adoption. Canada may well profit in the future by this example.

Aging

The 8th Annual Conference on Aging, promoted by the Division of Gerontology, University of Michigan,

at Ann Arbor, June 27 to 30, was attended by Cliff Patrick, secretary of the Public Welfare Division and of the Council's Committee on Aging. Again, many useful hints were obtained for use in CWC program. However, the benefit was not all one way. Mr. Patrick participated in a panel discussion during which he reported on the Canadian Committee's work which evoked interest and many questions about services to older people in Canada.

He also made an opportunity to call a meeting of all Canadians attending the conference. Some 23 turned up and the exchange of views about various Canadian programs on aging was brisk and interesting. He came away with the assurance of a number of new adherents to the Council's constituency in this field.

Maritime Conference on Social Work

Mr. Patrick was also present at this conference, June 21 to 23, to take part in panel discussions on Social Security in the Maritimes and Rehabilitation of Persons Receiving Public Assistance.

Another Council staff member, Peter Stanne, Secretary of the Family and Child Welfare Division, chaired a meeting on Adoption of the Handicapped.

Community Organization Seminar

This ten-day study conference, sponsored jointly by the Council and the Toronto School of Social Work, was the result of over a year's intensive planning and organization, and may mark the beginning of a permanent development in the somewhat neglected field of advanced community organization study in Canada.

The Seminar was attended by some thirty staff people from agencies across the country. CWC representatives were Phyllis Burns, Bill Dyson and Marie Hamel.

Special Projects

Winnipeg Public Welfare Department Study

At the request of the Winnipeg City Council, Mr. Patrick made a preliminary survey of the operations of the city's Public Welfare Department in June, and will present his report in September. The City Council will decide whether a more intensive study is necessary or whether it can move forward at once with any desirable changes in its welfare services.

Conseils des Oeuvres, Montreal

This Council has had the services of Elizabeth Govan, Secretary of Special Projects and Services, as consultant on a current study in which a research team from the University of Montreal is taking a look at what welfare services are available to the French-speaking population of the city. Included will be a study of a number of agencies of the *Conseil*.

Services to Metropolitan Toronto

Another important assignment on which Dr. Govan will be embarking is in connection with the current discussions on realignment of responsibilities of the three Children's Aid Societies within the Toronto Metropolitan area. The agencies are: The Children's Aid and Infants' Homes of Toronto, Catholic Children's Aid Society, and York County Children's Aid Society.

There are many problems to solve in working out ways and means of changing over to a new pattern of children's aid services to the 13 urban municipalities within this metropolitan area and the more outlying sections of York County. Miss Govan is to serve as social welfare consultant. She will work in close cooperation with consultants from J. D. Woods

and Gordon, who will be studying the administrative problems. The work will be conducted under the supervision of a committee representative of the boards and staffs of the three Societies, the Metropolitan and York County Councils, and the Province of Ontario. The committee chairman is F. G. Gardiner, Q.C., Chairman of the Council of Metropolitan Toronto.

Travelogue

Executive Committee Chairman's "Field Trip"

We are especially pleased to welcome to the Council's field staff Mr. W. M. Anderson, chairman of the Executive Committee!

Although we can hardly claim that the President of the North American Life Assurance Company made his two recent western tours entirely on the Council's behalf we do know that he gave generously of his time in the interests of the Council. He met with the boards of community chests to discuss and interpret the CWC. From the numerous press clippings reaching Council House and from enthusiastic letters written by member agencies, it is clear that Mr. Anderson is an excellent Council ambassador.

Maritime Journey

Preceding his attendance at the Maritime Conference, Mr. Stanne visited family and child welfare agencies in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. The trip lasted six weeks and he held discussions with board and staff members of over 60 agencies and gave 12 formal addresses to meetings of boards, agencies and a Rotary Club.

Mr. Stanne reports that throughout his trip he was impressed by the evident concern about the need for improving the standards in welfare services and about the need for an

adequate public assistance program. He was most encouraged too by the progress being made in finding foster homes for children now in institutions.

Westward Expedition

John Farina, Secretary of the Recreation Division, arrived in Vancouver on September 11 to attend the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association Annual Conference. On his way back he is stopping for consultation and discussion with various agencies in Victoria, Nanaimo, Kelowna, Trail, Lethbridge, Calgary, Red Deer, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg, Fort William and Port Arthur. He is also visiting recreation officers of RCAF stations en route, attending a meeting of the board of the Canadian Conference on Social Work in Edmonton and seeing corresponding members of Conference Committees in other cities.

Ship Ahoy!

A most interesting assignment came the way of Ghislaine Guindon, Assistant Secretary, Family and Child Welfare Division. This was what is known as "The Seven Seas Project" under the auspices of the Canadian Citizenship Council. Through it, staff are sent abroad to return on ships carrying large numbers of immigrants to whom they interpret Canada and Canadian ways during the voyage. when such interpretation can probably do most good.

Miss Guindon, who is bilingual, was seconded for such a trip, to the great satisfaction of the Council's Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants. It was felt that not only was the job itself worthwhile but that much could be learned that would be helpful to the Committee's work.

P.G.

SOCIAL WORK OPPORTUNITIES IN EDMONTON THE CITY OF EDMONTON, WELFARE DEPARTMENT

an expanding department in a progressive city has excellent opportunities for social workers in varied fields.

Required immediately are:

CHILDREN'S AID SUPERVISOR

Qualifications:—At least three years' casework experience; Master of Social Work degree with supervisory experience preferred.

CASEWORKERS

for: Public Assistance Children's Aid
Family Court Counsellor

Qualifications:—Preference will be given to graduates of School of Social Work with experience.

Salaries:

Supervisor: to a maximum of \$4,776

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Starting salary dependent upon training and experience. Increments by merit. Good personnel policy.

Apply to: MR. E. S. BISHOP, Superintendent,
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ACROSS CANADA



PARLIAMENT HILL

At the conclusion of a meeting held on June 20 and 21 it was announced that provincial and federal representatives had discussed several suggestions for sharing the costs of providing assistance to unemployed persons in need.

These suggestions arose out of the consideration of the general proposal put forward by the federal government at a conference late in April and took into account the facts and figures assembled since that time.

The provincial representatives decided to consider with their governments the modified proposal made to them that the Federal government accept one half of the cost of relief for the number of those in need in each province in excess of 0.45 per cent of the population of the province.

This 0.45 per cent of the population proposed as the starting point for federal sharing is taken as a measure of the basic load of those in need because they are unemployable, and would make it unnecessary for the Federal government to make any distinction between payments to persons who are employable and those who are not employable.

Special consideration will be given to the problem arising in any province where the load of unemployable persons receiving assistance has normally been below this level of 0.45 per cent.

In the speech from the Throne at the closing of Parliament on July 28

it was announced that the suggestions put forward at the June meetings were being studied by the provincial governments and the acceptance of three of them had already been received.

The agenda for the Federal-Provincial Conference beginning on October third will include:

- Federal-provincial fiscal relations,
- Public investment and natural resources development,

- The desirability of establishing a Federal-Provincial continuing committee,

- Health and welfare services,

- The timing and scope of other special conferences as may be desired.

• • •

The estimates of the Department of Justice have provided for the construction of three new penitentiaries—two for men and one for women. Over-crowding in the present institutions was given as the reason. In the debate that followed, many members of the House spoke of the need for reducing the numbers in Canadian prisons by wider use of probation and parole.

Meanwhile, the many commissions and committees that are studying Canada's criminal law and penal services are still at work.

The Joint Committee on Capital and Corporal Punishment and Lotteries has indicated it will ask to be reconstituted when Parliament reconvenes in the Fall.

The royal commissions on the psychotic sex offender and the defence of insanity will also continue in the fall.

The special commission under Chief Justice Fauteux studying Canada's Remission Service hopes to have its work completed in October. • • •

The main purposes of amendments to the War Veterans Allowance Act passed at the recent session of the federal Parliament are to increase monthly allowances and regular income ceilings permitted recipients. The Act has been broadened in some minor aspects. The single rate of allowance goes up from \$50 to \$60 per month and the corresponding annual income ceiling from \$720 to \$840. The married rate rises from \$90 to \$108 per month, with the ceiling increased from \$1,200 to \$1,440 per annum. A married veteran with a blind spouse may now have the maximum regular income of \$1,560, compared with the former ceiling of \$1,440.

The amendments open Section 4 of the Act to widows, or female veterans, at least fifty-five years old. This provision was formerly restricted to veterans sixty years of age or more.

The amended Act also spells out protection for the woman survivor of an irregular union it has already recognized. The amendment makes it clear that when a veteran dies under such circumstances, the woman shall be deemed to be his widow for the purposes of the Act. • • •

1955 marks the tenth anniversary of the Canadian Family Allowances Act.

With the passing of the Act in 1944, Canadian parents with children under 16 years of age became eligible for monthly payments ranging from five dollars to eight dollars a month

for each child. The Act was intended to help parents to bear the cost of maintaining children, and as an economic measure it was expected to act as a stimulus to consumer spending, help maintain employment, and aid the local economy of less highly industrialized provinces. Over the past ten years, the Family Allowances Act has achieved many of its purposes.

Registration began in Prince Edward Island on February 1, 1945. The first cheques across Canada were mailed out on July 17, 1945.

In recent years the regulations have been altered to meet changing conditions. Since 1945, for instance, the waiting period for immigrant children has been cut from three years to one. The sliding scale of allowances in larger families has been abandoned and the allowances are paid on a flat rate according to the child's age without regard to the number of children.

At the end of 1954, there were 20,306 active Indian Family Allowances accounts maintained in regional offices across the country. A new system for the payment of Indian accounts has now been established. Under this system, a card is prepared for each Indian account, showing the amount paid each month either in cash or in "kind". The method of payment depends on the recommendation of the Indian Superintendent.

New Family Allowances Regulations which came into effect in March 1953 made provision for the payment of allowances to an Eskimo parent in cash rather than "kind". Previously Eskimos had ordinarily been paid in kind. • • •

The benefit rates for Unemployment Insurance are increased by the new legislation, the maximum for a worker with a dependent now being

\$30 a week (formerly \$24) and for a worker without a dependant \$23 (formerly \$17.10). A new contribution class is established for those earning \$57 or over, and the contributions of those in the lower classifications are reduced. The maximum

period for which benefits are payable is reduced from 51 to 36 weeks (which, it is estimated, will affect only some five per cent of all claimants for insurance benefits), and the minimum is increased from 6 to 15 weeks.

• • •

GENERAL NEWS

Mobile Round Table

The Toronto School of Social Work is planning a Conference on The Impact of Industrial Technology on Human Well-Being for the fall of 1956. The "mobile" element consists in the fact that participants will travel to specially selected communities to study the effects of technical developments on human life.

St. Laurent Neighbourhood Association

Iverley Community Centre, Montreal, has moved to the St. Laurent area and its name has been changed to St. Laurent Neighbourhood Association. Its old building will be taken over by the Negro Community Centre.

Maritime Conference

The Maritime Conference on Social Work was held in Halifax late in June. It was well attended, and an unusually able list of leaders included Miss Jane Hoey, formerly Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance, U.S. Social Security Administration, and Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Welfare, Ottawa.

Child Welfare Directors Meet

The child welfare directors from the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and a representative from Newfoundland met in Windsor, Ontario, in May to discuss common problems. They approved the recommendations made in the Canadian Welfare Coun-

cil Policy Statement on Residence Requirements Affecting Unmarried Mothers. They also discussed the need for preparing a model adoption act that could form the basis for uniform adoption legislation for all the provinces.

Hamilton Housing Survey

On request of the Hamilton City Council, and serving to strengthen representations already made by the Council of Community Services, the Economics Department of McMaster University recently completed a sample survey of housing conditions, which involved visits to approximately 1,000 homes.

Some fifty McMaster students who had been given special training for the work, gleaned the following significant facts:

Owners have better housing than tenants. One-half of the tenant families with incomes of less than \$4,200 in 1954 considered present housing unsatisfactory, the chief difficulty being overcrowding. Five per cent of tenant families have incomes of less than \$1,800. Tenants in this bracket have spent an excessive proportion of family income on housing. Two-thirds of the tenants with incomes of over \$3,000 wanted to own their homes, but less than one-quarter had sufficient income to carry the payments and only about 10 per cent had both adequate income and down payment.

**S.A. Social
Service
Centre**

Property has been purchased in Brantford to establish a Social Service Centre for the Salvation Army. A survey was made by the Council of Social Agencies earlier in the year which indicated the need of a Men's Hostel and Social Service Centre. It is expected that the Hostel will be operating by October. Major Harry Johnson has been moved from St. Catharines to Brantford to take over the supervision of the Hostel.

**Incidence of
Alcoholism**

The Ontario Alcoholism Research Foundation reports that in 1952 there were nearly 30 times as many cases of alcoholism in Canada as there were of poliomyelitis (140,000 of alcoholism and 4,755 of polio). The mean reported rates of death attributed to alcoholism over the past 20 years exceed those reported for epidemic or acute poliomyelitis, although deaths attributable to alcoholism are notoriously under-reported owing to the stigma attached to this condition.

Today there are government-sponsored alcoholism control programs under way in five provinces of Canada — Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. There is growing evidence of interest in such measures in Quebec, the Maritimes and Newfoundland.

**Two Reports
on Unemployed**

The Neighbourhood Workers Association of Toronto (22 Wellesley St. East) has prepared a report (called Homes Without Work) on what happens to families when the breadwinner is unemployed and no public assistance is available. The first four pages are taken up with a discussion of the problem in general, followed by some fifteen carefully selected cases that bring out

the various ill effects reduced income can have on families.

The Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver has published a mimeographed 20-page report entitled Report on Registration of Unemployed which contains the results of a study of 1,520 applicants for relief in the period December 20, 1954, to January 20, 1955. It goes into such matters as age, residence, work experience, etc. Copies are available from the Vancouver Chest and Council, 505 Hamilton Street, Vancouver 3, at 25 cents.

**Ontario
Corrections**

An expansion of the Brampton plan for the training of young reformatory prisoners is to be instituted at the Burtch Industrial Farm. A trade training will be offered for those whose ability and education are below the standard required for Brampton. There will be a psychological service in connection with the unit for the adjustment of personality problems.

There are now forty-three juvenile and family courts in Ontario. A recent change in the Family Courts Act made all juvenile courts into family courts. The financial advantage of these courts, quite apart from their social value, is shown by the fact that during the past year the juvenile and family courts of the provinces collected over \$3,000,000 maintenance on behalf of deserted wives and children.

On April 1, 1955, a new industrial farm for short-term male prisoners was opened at Fort William. This is the expansion of the plan instituted several years ago to remove as many as possible from the jails and to provide useful employment and training. This will be the fourth unit of this type and is similar to the industrial

farms at Monteith, Burtch and Rideau.

Manitoba Corrections The Attorney General of Manitoba has established a widely representative committee to look into the question of penal reform in Manitoba. The committee was set up following interviews with officials of the Welfare Council of Greater Winnipeg. It is to be known as the Committee on Juvenile and Adult Offenders. Its purpose is to assess existing correctional services with a view to strengthening them and suggesting that additional services, both public and private, would be required to provide an adequate over-all program of prevention and rehabilitation.

New Brunswick Corrections Following up on legislation passed last year, New Brunswick has taken important steps towards the improvement of its institutional services for adults. Mr. B. W. Henheffer was appointed Inspector of Penal Institutions during the year and he immediately embarked on a study of the county jail system then in force in the province. As a result of this study a new system was adopted, to come into effect on April 1, 1955. Under this plan, the provincial government will assume regulation of all county jails. The municipalities will bear the cost of jail administration, but the provincial government will reimburse the municipality at the rate of fifty cents per day for each inmate. Some consolidation of jail facilities will be made with the closing of five jails. Eventually more of the jails will be closed. Plans are under way for the establishment of a central prison farm to which prisoners with sentences in excess of thirty days may be transferred.

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CITY OF CALGARY

requires a

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUPERVISOR

Duties: Under general supervision of the Director, to direct intake and investigation; to carry a small specialized case load and to develop an in-service investigator training program to improve social case-work aspects of investigation.

Salary: \$290-304-319-335-352 per month.

Qualifications: Bachelor of Social Work degree, with public assistance experience. Pensionable and under 45 years of age.

Application forms are to be obtained from and returned to the Personnel Director, City Hall, CALGARY, Alberta, no later than October 6, 1955.

Physicians in Canada A Survey of Physicians has been carried out by the research division of the Department of National Health and Welfare, dealing statistically with the medical profession.

The survey, conducted in the spring of 1954, was the first direct approach by the Department of National Health and Welfare to Canadian physicians. Successful completion of the survey was due to the cooperation of the physicians themselves, directly and through their professional organizations, particularly the Canadian Medical Association and l'Association des Médecins de Langue Française du Canada.

There is one doctor for every 948 Canadians. Although Canada had an all-time high of 16,031 active doctors as of June 1954, there has been little change in the ratio of doctors to population.

Concentration of doctors in urban centres has continued in the post war years, the 1954 survey indicated. In 1947, 70.8 per cent of Canada's physicians were located in centres of 10,000 or more. By 1951 the proportion had risen to 73.2 per cent and in 1954 it stood at 73.7. Provincial variation in 1954 was between 44.1 per cent for Newfoundland and 78.7 per cent for Ontario.

The reported total also included 708 doctors who have immigrated to Canada since June 1951, when a previous survey of the medical profession was made. One third of the immigrant physicians are in private practice and most of the remainder are employed by hospitals as staff or senior interns.

Nearly 900 students graduated from Canadian medical schools in 1954.

Copies of the survey, with its detailed statistics, are now available, in English and French, from the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Australian Immigrant Service

Mr. J. T. Massey, National Coordinator of Good Neighbours Councils of Australia, spoke at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Citizenship Council in May. Mr. Massey has been the General Secretary of the YMCA in Australia and was loaned by it to the federal government to coordinate the work of voluntary agencies with immigrants. In addition to a federal advisory council to which the Australian government listens with great respect, state coordinating councils have been formed with local groups working hard to help with the integration of newcomers.

The latest experiment in one city is a "block" visitor whose function is to keep informed of all people

moving into his block, visit them, inform them of such things as schools, doctors, etc. and introduce them to people with similar interests. This is the "Welcome Wagon" idea adapted to new Australians.

Alcoholism Conference

The executive directors of the five provincial organizations on alcoholism in Canada met in Regina for three days last spring. The provinces represented were British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. At the end of the meetings it was decided that the establishment of a Canadian Council on Alcoholism should be recommended to the governing bodies of the provincial organizations.

North York Family Welfare

The North York (Ontario) Family Welfare Council was established on August 2 to provide counselling services and to conduct further study of the needs for family services in the County. A survey of health, welfare and recreation services and needs had been made in February. The most urgent needs were identified as family and youth counselling, voluntary child placement, homemaker services and additional organized recreation arrangements. The survey did not, however, reveal the extent and scope of the needs and the Welfare Council of Greater Toronto (which had done the original survey) proposed to a committee of North York citizens that a caseworker be assigned to North York to provide family counselling services and study family welfare needs more thoroughly. The outcome was the establishment of the Family Welfare Council. Further work on recreation and homemaker services in East York is also being done.

ABOUT



PEOPLE

On **Canon Judd's** retirement as General Secretary of the Department of Christian Social Service, Church of England in Canada, which will take place at the end of the year, the Reverend **Leonard F. Hatfield**, now Assistant and Field Secretary, will take his place. Both men are very active workers in the Canadian Welfare Council.

Senator Muriel Fergusson, chairman of the CWC Committee on the Needs of the Aging, was a member of the Canadian delegation to the NATO meeting in Paris in July.

Nova Scotia has a new Minister of Public Welfare, the Honourable **J. Clyde Nunn**, one of the members from Cape Breton. Mr. Nunn is also Minister of Labour.

Donald B. Hurwitz, executive director of the Federation of Jewish Community Services and the Combined Jewish Appeal has resigned as of December 1, 1955, to take a similar position in Philadelphia.

W. M. Nicholls was appointed acting executive director of the Community Chest of Edmonton and the Edmonton Council of Community Services on June 1 to succeed **J. M. Anguish**, now executive director of London Community Chest and Planning Council.

C. J. Bowie-Reed was appointed campaign secretary of the Community Chest of Edmonton on July 1, succeeding **A. M. Brunlees** who has returned to his interests in the business field.

Winnifred McCunn is the new
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executive director of St. Andrew's Youth Centre, Montreal.

Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor-Rossinger, Director of the Social Service Department of the Royal Victoria Hospital, resigned on July 15, to take on a new position at the *Société de Service Social aux Familles*.

R. E. Doering, executive secretary of the Halifax Welfare Bureau has resigned in order to enter the ministry of the Church of England. Mr. Doering has been secretary of the Bureau for two years.

Harold V. Chambers became the first full-time executive director of the Sudbury and District United Welfare Fund in the spring. He went to Sudbury from Montreal, where he was public relations director of the Welfare Federation.

Mrs. Mary Coulter was appointed public relations officer of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies in June.

Marie-Paule Laliberté of Quebec City has become assistant executive secretary of the Canadian Association of Social Workers. She is a past president of the Quebec Branch.

John E. Spriggs, executive secretary of Hamilton Big Brother Association, has accepted a position as probation officer for the Hamilton Juvenile and Family Court. Mr. Spriggs is being replaced temporarily by **R. J. Wright**, formerly principal of Memorial Public School, Hamilton.

Laurence J. Best has been appointed executive secretary of the new Hamilton Branch of the John

Howard Society of Ontario, which opened its office on September 1. He was previously executive secretary of Ottawa Big Brothers.

Edith Appleby of Hamilton's Family Service Bureau joined government service in September as a social worker with the Indian Affairs Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Her headquarters will be Amherst, Nova Scotia.

The School of Social Welfare, St. Patrick's College, has announced the appointment of two members of its first graduating class (1951) to the teaching faculty. **Carmen Couillard**, formerly of the Toronto Mental Health Clinic, becomes assistant professor of social work, and **Charles O. Lyons**, has been appointed lecturer. Mr. Lyons, who came to Ottawa from Sudbury Mental Health Clinic, became executive assistant of the Welfare Council of Ottawa last spring.

C. A. M. Edwards, formerly classification officer at Collins Bay Penitentiary is field representative in the remission service of the federal Department of Justice and is responsible for field work in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces.

Ian A. Sutherland became local director of the Children's Aid Society of Sault Ste. Marie and District of Algoma at the beginning of May. He has previously been associated with the Department of National Health and Welfare in Winnipeg and with the Brandon Children's Aid Society.

Gwen Oliver became the caseworker for the newly formed North York Family Welfare Council (See "Across Canada") at the beginning of August. Miss Oliver was previously director of the Receiving Centre at the Toronto Children's Aid and Infants' Homes, and **Marvin Lippman**, already a member of the staff

of the agency, has succeeded her in that position.

James Gripton, formerly a supervisor in the child care department, Children's Aid and Infants' Homes of Toronto, who returned to the Toronto School of Social Work for his master's degree in 1954, has become the new Training Supervisor at the agency.

Jean Dunlop has become training supervisor of the Department of Public Welfare of Toronto. She was previously head of protection services at Toronto Children's Aid and Infants' Homes.

Norman Cragg has been appointed associate executive secretary of the Welfare Council of Toronto and District. Mr. Cragg, a graduate of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, has been on the staff of the Welfare Council since 1951, as Secretary of the Planning Committee on Recreation and Informal Education. **Sidney Olyan** has been appointed to succeed Mr. Cragg as Secretary of that Committee.

W. A. Goodfellow, now Ontario Minister of Municipal Affairs, has been succeeded as Minister of Public Welfare by Louis Cécile who had been Minister of Travel and Publicity.

Oswald O'Brien, President of Big Brothers, Ottawa, was elected a vice-president of Big Brothers of America at the annual meeting in New York City this summer.

George H. Corbett, who for 32 years served as Executive Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, died on July 28 in Fort Chambly. He was responsible for organizing and incorporating the first Legal Aid Bureau in Canada, namely the Montreal Legal Aid Bureau, which he directed for over 25 years.

BOOK



REVIEWS

Federalism, Finance and Social Legislation, by A. H. Birch. Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1955. 328 pp. Price \$5.25.

This book is timely in view of the Federal-Provincial Conference to be held in October. Mr. Birch submits the problem of financial relations between the levels of government in three federal states (the United States, Canada and Australia) to a careful comparative analysis. He has selected social legislation, in which he includes education, as his main area of exploration because, as his book makes clear, it is disjunction between the traditional responsibility of state or province for welfare and the growing fiscal strength of the federal government which has precipitated so much discord.

He notes the comparative affluence of the United States governments both at federal and state levels, and the existence, even before the 1930's of "a fair number of cooperative agencies and practices; most of them informal in their nature and nearly all of them, it is important to note, in the hands of public officials rather than politicians."

The disparities between the poorer states and the wealthy states are explored; the various matching grants and conditional grants are examined critically and found to distort the shape of social welfare provisions.

The main conclusion, however, is that the fundamental obstacle to further progress in social legislation in the United States is the prevalent cultural attitude to welfare. "When

public opinion has favoured social action, the federal and state governments have generally been willing to cooperate in providing it."

It is otherwise in Canada. Mr. Birch demonstrates the fact that politics and financial relations have been so closely interwoven as to have been a serious detriment to interprovincial relations ever since the earliest days of Confederation when devices, such as the 'Better Terms' of 1874, the use of a non-existent 'hypothetical population' for British Columbia in 1871 and the payment on several occasions of inflated compensation for land purchases and other assets, all disguised the inadequacies of the original financial terms of the British North America Act.

From this continuous failure to face reality, Mr. Birch traces three consequences. Firstly, federal and provincial governments inevitably play politics at financial discussions: secondly, the provinces are extremely suspicious of all attempts to attach conditions to federal subsidies and lastly "A third, and perhaps most unfortunate effect has been to develop the tradition in the provinces of measuring any proposed reform by the yardstick of immediate financial gain or loss."

The history of relations in Australia is very different. The development of the Premiers' Conference and other modes of cooperation worked well in the early days of the Commonwealth but cooperation became increasingly strained by the depression. Then the fiscal impact of World War II led to unilateral action by the

federal government in 1942. Social welfare measures, more extensive in Australia than in the United States or Canada, have become largely federal responsibilities, by constitutional amendment in 1946.

It is clear from his comparison between the three federal countries that in Canada the complication of the 'poorer provinces' has compounded the difficulties and Mr. Birch is surely right to urge that this would be better dealt with if it "can be openly recognized and the problem of meeting them (the needs of the poorer provinces) removed from the arena of day-to-day political controversy."

The recent emergence of other federal states, in India, Yugoslavia, Africa and the West Indies, is briefly traced in a final chapter and Mr. Birch suggests that the secret of successful federalism may lie not so much in the sharp differentiation of powers, as suggested by the Rowell-Sirois Report, but in "the practice of administrative cooperation between general and regional governments, the partial dependence of the regional governments upon payments from the general governments, and the fact that the general governments, by the use of conditional grants, frequently promote developments in matters which are constitutionally assigned to the regions."

This is an able book, well documented and well written. Canadians will derive great profit from seeing their social and financial problems not only as a skilled observer sees them but also in contrast and comparison with other countries which have the same basic problems to solve.

JOHN S. MORGAN.

*School of Social Work,
University of Toronto.*

Disorganization, Personal and Social, by Herbert A. Bloch. Alfred A. Knopf, New York (Toronto: McClelland & Stewart) 1952. 608 pp. Price \$5.00.

Earnest seekers after knowledge—and marks in an examination—will find this volume a useful compendium. It is a very comprehensive survey of the theories and practices relating to various types of crime, delinquency, and derangement.

Primarily it is intended for use in American universities, and the literature surveyed and the examples given are almost entirely of the United States.

The book is a prime example of what an English reviewer of a recent work by Sorokin called "sociological American". Any reader not well grounded in that discipline had better omit Part I until after he has read Part II. If he can get over such obstacles as "The social organization in which the individual exists presents itself to him as a scarcely differentiated totality; if here we segment this totality into separate institutional categories, it is for convenience of presentation and analysis"—let him not be discouraged. Another hurdle is sub-section (1) of section (3) of heading (3) of a chapter.

However, there are valuable diagrams, horizontal, vertical, and even circular, and each chapter is summarized.

In the final chapter there is an apotheosis of Science (a concept not defined with the care devoted to "frame of reference"), which "religionists" are reminded is "the most effective method that men have yet devised for adapting themselves to the natural and social world in which they live."

Social workers dealing with adoles-

cents, drug addicts, sexual delinquents, or any of the many types described, would find the chapters on these topics useful reviews of the problem. But, as Gertrude Stein would have put it, a textbook is a textbook is a textbook.

ESTHER CLARK WRIGHT.

Ottawa.

Living Longer. Some Aspects of the Problems of Old Age, by the National Council of Social Service, London, 1954. 72 pp. Price 3s. 6d.

"Living Longer" is the caption of a symposium of lectures on the problems of older people, organized by University College of Southwest England, in cooperation with the Institute of Public Relations and designed primarily to bring fresh thinking to the vexed question of old age.

The lecturers, all outstanding United Kingdom authorities, sought to design a national policy which would help older people with their problems without making them conscious of the fact that they belonged to the "old aged" group.

The lectures are based on actual experiences in the fields of central and local authorities as well as voluntary organizations, and each is characterized by its clarity and simplicity of phrasing.

University College lecturer, Dr. R. C. Hill, suggests that education to prepare people for the pension age should be an object of trade unions, educational associations and universities.

Richard Cottam, Regional Officer of the National Council of Social Service, emphasizes that the problem of old age dates back at least to the Ancient Greeks and warns that the recent upsurge of new interest in this

problem may not be entirely to the benefit of older people; there is too much emphasis on segregating them as a group and thereby making them self-conscious about their age.

He decries such floodlight terms as "the aged", "the elderly infirm", "frail ambulant", "eventime of life", and so on, and urges a wider scope in state provisions and social work to enable aging people to adapt themselves to their changing social and economic status as only a continuation of the normal way of living.

Dr. E. D. Irvine, Exeter Medical Officer of Health, discusses "Medical Aspects of Aging" and comes to the conclusion that serene old age is earned by living and is not reserved for the highly developed or financially successful. It is not incompatible with less than good health: "a courageous mind well stocked with memories" may make up for diminished strength.

On the "Psychological Aspects of Aging", Dr. H. Scott Forbes, consultant psychiatrist for the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital, follows such studies through the ages and concludes that "old age" should start at seventy and not before.

In "Recent Social Legislation", Evelyn Griffith Morgan, J.P., finds progress since 1906 "has mirrored a society in which healthy active independent elderly people are safeguarded against real distress".

Belief in "Light Work for the Old", is expressed by Dr. C. O. S. Blyth Brook, a legal-medical health officer of Finsbury. He asserts that to maintain health and postpone senility some form of employment is necessary and describes a scheme employing about 60 elderly people two hours a day at a flat rate of pay.

Dorothy Ramsey, a former Secretary, National Old People's Welfare Committee, gives an authentic review of "Social Problems in Old Age", and the symposium is completed with a discussion of "The Place of Old Age in the Community" by Richard Clements, J.P., Deputy Secretary, National Council of Social Service.

P. J. PHILPOTT.

*Department of Veterans Affairs,
Ottawa.*

New Directions in Social Work, by Cora Kasius (ed.). Harper & Brothers, New York, 1954. 258 pp. Price \$3.50.

This is a collection of papers specially prepared and published to honour Philip Klein, for many years a member of the faculty of the New York School of Social Work who retired last fall. Those who participated in this symposium, all of whom are leading authorities in the field, were asked to survey the present state of social work, each from a particular vantage point, and to chart the course that the profession should endeavour to follow in the years to come.

The list of titles of the 13 papers is indicative of the wide scope of social work interest and concern. Beginning with Gordon Hamilton's well written account of Philip Klein's career in social work, the book moves to a consideration of such subjects as "Guiding Motives in Social Work" (Mary A. Cannon); "The Responsibilities of a Socially Oriented Profession" (Harry L. Lurie); "The People and their Government" (Arthur J. Altmeyer); "The Changing Functions of Voluntary Agencies" (Lester B. Granger); "Social Work and Social Reform" (Donald S. Howard); "The Financing of

Social Welfare" (Eveline M. Burns) to name only a few.

Of this group, Mr. Lurie's article in which he discusses professional accountability and the changing responsibilities of the social worker in relation to our present culture is one which I found particularly stimulating.

Towards the end of the volume there are three articles of high quality relating primarily to social work education. Of these, the one that interested me most was Dr. Helen R. Wright's "Social Work Education: Problems for the Future", in which she discusses the problems of providing balance and integration in the curriculum of students, including the length of field time.

She believes, for example, that if a reduction in field work time, within the two years, were accompanied by a year of internship before the award of the degree, it should be possible to develop even more skilled practitioners and at the same time not neglect the rest of the curriculum.

In the final article, "The Folklore of Social Work", Florence Sytz examines the "cults" to which we are addicted and pokes fun merrily at some of our cherished beliefs in consultation, supervision and organization. It is an original piece of writing.

It is impossible to do justice to this fascinating book in a brief review. As Cora Kasius says in her excellent introduction, the authors seem to be in general agreement that the profession is in need of basic overhauling. Uneasiness is expressed about the tendency to cling to traditional operations and we are challenged to move beyond our present basically ameliorative role and find ways of becoming a more positive social and

cultural force. If we could put into practice even some of the suggestions made in this book, our profession would certainly grow in stature.

ELINOR G. BARNSTEAD.

*Family Welfare Association,
Montreal.*

The Indeterminate Sentence.

United Nations, New York (Toronto: Ryerson Press) 1954. 92 pp. Price 75 cents.

This is a report by Marc Aneel prepared at the instance of the Secretariat of the United Nations. Questionnaires on the subject had been sent out to correspondents in many countries.

Twenty-two replies were received relating experiences and experiments. The information so received was supplemented with material from many texts by recognized authorities. Statutes and judicial opinions were also consulted.

In spite of this mass of material the author has succeeded in producing a very comprehensive report in sixty-five pages. He has achieved this by abstaining almost entirely from theoretical abstractions.

The controversy between advocates of determinate sentence coupled with the conditional release, and those of an indefinite sentence, is fully discussed.

Distinctions are drawn between relative and absolute "indeterminateness". The object of the former is to ensure the release of the offender as soon as reasonably possible, while the latter, or absolute determinate sentence, is for most part reserved to habitual criminals with the object of protecting society.

There is a chapter dealing with the practical application of the sentence.

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What is the competent authority to order it and to determine it, and to what type of institution should the offender be committed? Methods of treatment are briefly discussed.

A limited use is made of statistics to illustrate or prove a submission, and the comparative results in different countries are examined.

Finally, the author convincingly summarizes his conclusions favouring the indeterminate sentence subject to a number of well-defined limitations.

No matter how far many of the countries, and particularly many of the United States, have gone in their use of this form of sentence, the author finds "that the indeterminate sentence in actual positive law is generally admitted as applicable to only three special categories of offenders":

1. Juvenile and youthful offenders, including young adults.
2. Hardened criminals.
3. Abnormal offenders, such as those suffering from mental or physical disease, drunkards, or drug addicts, in other words offenders amenable to curative treatment.

It is of interest to note that Canada subscribes fully to this treatment in the first group. The second group is covered by a statutory enactment in our Code which, however, is very rarely invoked. I do not believe that we provide for the third accepted class as far as drunkards and drug addicts are concerned.

G. W. SCOTT.

*Family and Juvenile Court,
Vancouver.*

FILMS

A Family Affair. 16 mm. Black and white. Sound. 32 minutes. Produced by the Family Service Association of America. Available from the

Canadian Welfare Council, 245 Cooper Street, Ottawa. Rental \$10 for first week or portion thereof, \$5 for each additional week or portion, plus carriage both ways.

This film depicts a comfortable middle class family in which marital disharmony, rooted in the wife's intense need for financial security, has stifled the husband's initiative and hampered his vocational adjustment.

A somewhat precarious balance has been achieved over the years. The husband has used outdoor activities as a substitute for a healthy interest in home, children and job, and the wife has been left with major responsibility for the family.

The situation is brought to a head when the adolescent son, revolting against maternal over-protection and his father's apparent indifference, leaves home to become an actor after a stormy family scene. The parents are referred to a family agency for assistance in working out their difficulties, to their great benefit.

It is always difficult to steer a middle course between depicting the social worker as a coldly scientific analyst of the foibles of human nature, and underplaying the worker's skilful adaptation of self in relation to the client, based on his grasp of the dynamics at work in the situation at hand.

If any error of emphasis has been made in "A Family Affair", it would seem to have been made in the right direction. Some element of wonder might be aroused in the lay person as to how the change had been effected in the client, but certainly not the hostility so common when people feel that their innermost thoughts have been penetrated by a stranger.

"A Family Affair" will serve as an excellent medium of interpretation for groups up to one hundred in number. Preferably the film should be accompanied by a "live" case-worker who could give some indication as to how the social diagnosis and treatment plan is arrived at. He might also discuss in more detail the interpretation that must have been given the husband and wife to assist them in understanding themselves and each other.

The film has all the ingredients to facilitate this task. The warmth and sensitivity is there, the respect for the individual, and the worker's careful avoidance of prejudgment or over-identification with any of the members of the family.

CHARLES O. LYONS.

*Welfare Council,
Ottawa.*

Other Films Available from the Canadian Welfare Council

V for Volunteers. 16mm. Black and white. Sound. 21 minutes. Produced by the National Film Board in co-operation with the Canadian Welfare Council, Department of National Health and Welfare, and Association of Junior Leagues of America, 1951. Rental \$2 plus carriage both ways.

Who is my Neighbour? 16mm. Black and white. Sound. 23 minutes. Produced by Crawley Films for National Film Board, in cooperation with the Canadian Welfare Council, 1946. Free loan for limited time, borrower paying carriage both ways.

COUNCIL PUBLICATIONS

NEW !!

The Immigrant and the Voluntary Agency: Proceedings of a session at the Council's Annual Meetings, May 5, 1955 . . . 35 cents

ABOUT OLD PEOPLE

Everyone Grows Old: An attractive illustrated pamphlet on community action for the aging.. . . . 25 cents

Old Age: Special issue of *Canadian Welfare*, May 1, 1955. Articles on a wide variety of topics 30 cents

A NEW AND IMPORTANT FILM

A Family Affair: Excellent interpretation of family casework. Available for rental from the Canadian Welfare Council. See page 171 of this issue for details.

PUBLICATIONS SECTION

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

245 COOPER STREET, OTTAWA

COMING EVENTS OF INTEREST TO COUNCIL MEMBERS

September 25 to 28. Annual Planning Conference of the American Society of Planning Officials meeting jointly with Community Planning Association of Canada. Sheraton-Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal.

October 11 to 13. Annual Meeting, N.B. Association of Children's Aid Societies, St. John.

November 23. Ontario Workshop, Community Chests and Councils Division, Canadian Welfare Council, Oshawa.

November 30 to December 3. National Biennial Round Table Conference, 25th Anniversary, American Public Welfare Association, Hotel Statler, Washington, D.C.

January 12 to 14, 1956. Mid-winter Meeting, Community Chests and Councils Division, Canadian Welfare Council, Winnipeg.

Week of June 11, 1956. Canadian Conference on Social Work; Annual Meeting, Canadian Welfare Council; Biennial Meeting, Canadian Association of Social Workers. Edmonton.

August 5 to 10, 1956. Eighth International Conference of Social Work. Munich, Germany. Theme: "Machine and Man". Official study and sightseeing tours are being arranged at low cost before and after the conference. Information from Mrs. R. H. Sankey, 72 Lowther Avenue, Toronto 5, Ont.

1955 FALL CAMPAIGN DATES & GOALS

(Reported to Community Chests and Councils of Canada as at Aug. 19, 1955)

CITY	Goal	Campaign Dates
Belleville.....		
Brandon.....		
Brantford.....		
Chatham.....	\$ 67,500	
Claresholm.....	8,000	November 10 to 24
Cornwall.....		
Deep River.....		
Drumheller.....		
Edmonton.....	345,000	October 3 to 31
Espanola.....	10,000	October 4 to 10
Fort William.....		Oct. 3 to Nov. 30
Galt.....		
Guelph.....		
Halifax.....	201,750	October 3 to 31
Hamilton.....		October 3 to 22
Hull.....		
Kelowna.....	21,500	October 3 to 22
Kingston.....	100,000	Oct. 3 to Nov. 2
Lachine.....		
Lethbridge.....		
Lindsay.....		
London.....		
Lloydminster.....		
Moncton.....	106,700	October 3 to 31
Montreal:		
Welfare Federation.....	1,685,000	Sept. 26 to Oct. 10
Fed. Catholic Charities.....	507,000	October 13 to 27
Fed. Jewish Community Services.....	516,000	Oct. 27 to Nov. 10
Moose Jaw.....	50,000	September 26
New Westminster.....		Sept. 26 to Oct. 26
Niagara Falls.....		October 3 to 21
Norfolk County.....	28,500	October 10 to 31
Oshawa.....	131,000	Oct. 26 to Nov. 9
Ottawa.....	573,321	Oct. 3 to Nov. 1
Owen Sound.....		Sept. 9 to Oct. 11
Port Arthur.....		
Preston.....		
Quebec City.....		
Regina.....	142,000	September 26
St. Catharines.....		
Saint John.....	68,500	October 1
Sarnia.....	100,000	Sept. 26 to Oct. 12
Saskatoon.....	86,400	October 3 to 31
Sault Ste. Marie.....		
Sherbrooke.....		
Stratford.....		
Sudbury.....		
Toronto.....	3,826,000	Oct. 11 to Nov. 2
Trail.....		
Vancouver.....	1,779,000	October 3 to 21
Victoria.....		
Whitby.....		
Winnipeg.....	939,000	October 3

